THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Dan. Voorhees on the Stump in Ohio—His Advice to Democrats

Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, ex-Congressman from Indiana, addressed an immense meeting of Democrats at McConnellsville, Ohio, September 27. After an exhaustive review of the Congressional policy of reconstruction, Mr. Voorhees said:—

You have a mighty financial question before you. I do not pretend to be the greatest financier in the country; I make no professions upon that subject at all. But there are certain great, bold, plain facts that you and I can talk about here to-day, in plainness and simplicity, as we would around the fireside. During the war we became deeply indebted. The public debt now amounts to about $2,600,000,000. A large portion of it, nearly $2,000,000,000, is in what I may call the people's promissory notes. They are generally known as Government bonds.

What is a Government bond? It is a paper issued by the Government, by your representatives, in behalf of you, the people, upon your credit and your credit alone, and is your note, made, executed, and signed by your agents at Washington, to pay so much money in a certain length of time. You have nearly $2,000,000,000 of these notes out, that some day or other and in some way or other you or your posterity will have to pay. Gentlemen of Ohio, men of Morgan county, you are in debt. Your farms are all mortgaged, every foot and acre that you own is mortgaged to pay your notes that are out. They are called bonds, but they are simply your promises to pay. They are in the hands of a certain class of men. They bear heavy interest. Twice a year the tax-gatherer comes to collect from you: yea, he is about you every day. You pay taxes in every form. The tax-gatherer is invisible; he is about you all the time. You pay taxes on these bonds while you eat, and while you wear out your clothes, even while you sleep you are paying taxes on this mighty debt. Remember the tax you are paying now does not reduce the principal, it only pays the interest.

You will say at once, "That is an appalling spectacle for us and for our children after us to look upon." Two thousand six hundred millions of dollars is an immense sum of money, amounting, according to an estimate I saw the other day, to a large sum for each voter, and then for each man, woman, and child in the United States. I will not go into these minutiæ. You will ask me how these men received your notes. When your currency was deranged, and, in order to induce the people to purchase these notes, a law was passed by which they should pay no taxes upon the Government bonds that they held. The deranged state of the currency enabled them to buy these bonds at rates of from forty to sixty cents on the dollar. If to-day the people should repudiate the entire public debt—which I am not for, but opposed to—the bondholders, by the interest they have already received, would be paid nearly, if not quite, all that the bonds originally cost them.

The remedy proposed by Mr. Voorhees was that the bondholders should pay taxes upon their bonds.

If they will not submit to taxation, what then am I for? I am then for doing what all nations have had to do before, that is, to reduce the rate of interest. Our debt, bears an average interest now of six per cent. I am for reducing it to three per cent., if no further. One half of your interest shall go, you bondholders, if you won't pay taxes. If you won't pay taxes, we won't pay interest. We will send you only half of what you send for instead of all of it. What do you think of that, then? That is a way of lessening this burden just one-half. If they won't submit to that and keep the power, there comes another method by which this thing can be done. Let us commence paying their bonds as they fall due, in the same kind of money that they make you take for whatever you own in this world.

TENNESSEE POLITICS.

Secretary Fletcher's Speech at Nashville—Card from Governor Brownlow.

From the Nashville Press and Times.

Mr. Mercer:—I find a remarkable speech reported in your paper, said to have been delivered in front of the Capitol, by the Secretary of State. I have perused it twice, and I have come to the conclusion that many of my most considerate friends have—that is to say, the object of the speech was an attack upon me. I propose briefly to notice two or three points in this unkind and ungenerous attack. Speaking of the appointment of Northern men to office, Mr. Fletcher says:—

"We have put them on the bench and made them Attorney-Generals. Some of them are very shrewd in the pursuit of office. One of them, some time since, from about Columbia, obtained a commission of Chancellor before there was any vacancy, long before he was eligible, and a lifetime before he had any fitness for the office."

The individual alluded to is J. J. Noah, of Columbia. To the best of my recollection and belief, Mr. Fletcher is the only man who ever did, in person, urge upon me the favorable consideration of Mr. Noah. On two different occasions, in my room, in the presence of Hon. W. C. Senter, Mr. Fletcher spoke to me of the superior talents of Mr. Noah, and especially of his familiarity with the law books. In a word, he placed a higher estimate upon Mr. Noah's ability than I did. The two had not then fallen out. After speaking of my staff, Mr. Fletcher adds:—

"Yes, the person who occupies the Governor's chair in his absence, and presides over the Executive Department, is not a citizen of the State, and does not expect to become a citizen of the State."

H. H. Thomas did not force himself upon the State Government, but came from Washington at my special invitation, and I invited him because I had confidence in his talents, integrity, and loyalty, and for the same reason I retain him on my staff. As a Federal soldier under General Burnside, he fought his way into Tennessee, and achieved by arms the right to live here and hold office, if conferred upon him. I am not a party to the personal quarrel between him and Mr. Fletcher, and will not be made a party. In concluding his speech Mr. Fletcher says:—

"I have been asked repeatedly to-day if Governor Brownlow had espoused the cause of a particular candidate for Mayor, and I am told the aforesaid Chief of Staff so declares. I know nothing on this subject."

If Mr. Fletcher knew nothing on this subject, he should not have said anything, or at least he should not have made the impression that I had pitched into a local contest between two Union friends. General Thomas, Colonel Innes, General Cooper, Dr. Soarling, Senator Fowler, Major Brown, and other citizens of Nashville, can inform him that I told them, in person, that under no circumstances could I be induced to take any other part in that contest than to enforce the Franchise law of the State. Finally, the flings at me in this speech, and worse, were made during the late canvass by Rebel and conservative enemies, and the loyal people of the State spoke out in my defense through the ballot-box. To the same people I hand over these attacks from an unexpected quarter, and I am willing to abide their verdict.

Sept. 28, 1867. W. G. BROWNLOW.

Attempted Suicide.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Harrison Weaver, a well-known clerical attache in the Capitol building at Washington, attempted to commit suicide at Lansingburg to-day by taking arsenic. Mental depression, occasioned by the dangerous illness of his wife, caused the attempt. The physician who attended him barely saved his life.

"THE RATS DESERT," ETC.

The New York *Herald*, which, until this morning, has been predicting an overwhelming triumph for the Democracy in Pennsylvania, to-day gives up the fight. The following extracts from its correspondence, and endorsed by the editor of that paper, tell the tale, and reveal to us the flight of the rats from the sinking ship. Everything looks bright. The victory is within our grasp. All that is necessary is for us to put out our hands and take it, and that we will do on Tuesday next:—

There is no excitement in the interior over the coming election except among the party leaders, and the party trumpeters on both sides trumpet to the people in vain. The following conversation with a Democrat here will serve to show how the wind blows among the sturdy Pennsylvania yeomanry:—

"My friend, you don't seem to be awake here in Lancaster on politics, as they are in Philadelphia."

"No, there is nothing to fight over, in fact, but a State Judge, and as we Democrats are satisfied that Sharswood is the best man by all odds, we should vote for him anyhow; but we are going to try to elect him, since these radicals are making so much fuss about Andy Johnson."

"The country between here and Philadelphia looks something like the Shenandoah Valley. Good crops, too."

"Yes, sir; splendid crop of wheat and grass. Never better; and a first rate crop of corn. The potatoes had too much rain, and the rot has spoiled them. But the Pennsylvania farmers this year, as they say, are rolling in clover."

"Well, how does that operate in politics?"

"I am sorry to say, sir, it makes the farmers feel too easy to see the working of this radical scheme of nigger suffrage. A man with his barn full is like a man with his stomach full. He is apt to be amiable and think everything's going right."

"Do you think you'll elect Sharswood?"

"It looks a little that way; but not so much as it did. The radicals have got scared, and they are raising a hullabaloo about Johnson and the Copperheads working together for another Rebellion. Now, we Democrats don't care anything about Johnson. What could we do with him, anyhow? We are fighting on Democratic principles, and if he chooses to help us, very good. So did John Tyler. He actually broke down the old Whig party for us; but still he was not our man. No more is Johnson. Besides, the great things he promised to do have all ended in smoke. Nigger suffrage is going on in the South just the same as if he hadn't removed Sickles and Sheridan, and as for Stanton, Andy waited too long. Only ammunition for the radicals."

"You keep the nigger pretty well before the people, don't you? Good card to bring out the Democrats."

"Yes, we don't intend to be led off from this nigger business."

"Do you know of any Republicans coming over to the Democrats this year?"

"No, sir. The big fish have nothing just now to make by it, and the small fry keep shady; but we expect a good chance of them to stay home on election day, if they don't vote for us. And that's the very thing that has scared 'em to get up this fuss about Johnson. We are going to beat them if we can. If the election had come off two weeks ago we should have had them by ten thousand. But they have got scared, and they are drumming in every hole and corner to bring out their men, and they have possession, and that's a great deal."

This means that on this "fuss about Johnson" the Republicans will probably carry the State.

While in another letter in the same paper we find the following:—

"The Republicans say everything now looks well. Our men have taken the alarm, and we are all at work. The Philadelphia trouble is settled. We expect to hold our ground there, and Williams, our candidate for Judge, an Allegheny man, will roll up heavy majorities in the west. In the southern counties, near the Maryland border, still suffering from the contact with slavery, we shall not do so well. Our platform is the reconstruction plan of Congress, down upon Andy Johnson, and down with Rebels and Copperheads. The two parties stand as they were, and we have the majority. The only danger is in the possible failure to bring its own vote; but as this 'general apathy' seems to be about equal on the other side, we have no serious doubts about the State.

We expect to elect not only Williams as our State Judge, but also to hold our own in the Legislature.

The vote will be much less than that of last year, and the result will therefore depend, not upon the gains of either party, but upon their comparative losses. The chances, however, are, from all the lights before us, that the Republicans will hold the State, unless the Democrats have the assistance of a rainy day.

REGISTRATION IN VIRGINIA.

The Whites Have a Large Majority in the State—The Total Registered Vote, Etc. Etc.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of yesterday says:—"The first registration, as completed, shows that the aggregate is in the neighborhood of 216,000 voters. We have prepared a table of majorities, from which it appears that the whites have a majority of 12,658 in the State. The list of totals is divided in several parts. They indicate counties and cities sending two or more delegates, those sending one, and the districts embracing several counties which send one or more delegates.

Table of Majorities.

White Majorities.		*Colored Majorities.*	
Augusta	2304	Richmond	1067
Bedford	293	Norfolk and Portsmouth	685
Loudoun	766	Albemarle	322
Rockingham	2810	Campbell	225
Amherst	124	Halifax	1380
Botetourt	731	Mecklenburg	1690
Culpeper	120	Pittsylvania	1027
Fairfax	383	Norfolk city	1·1
Frederick	1430	Petersburg	1094
Montgomery	931	Alexandria	444
Wythe	1620	Amelia	999
King George	49	Brunswick	966
Spotsylvania	306	Buckingham	659
Accomac	586	Charlotte	1131
Bath	282	Cumberland	817
Highland	554	Fluvanna	95
Rockbridge	1066	Goochland	785
Carroll	1259	Hanover	143
Floyd	1104	Henrico	496
Grayson	1142	Henry	26
Fauquier	668	Louisa	554
Rappahannock	512	Lunenberg	520
Northumberland	156	Nansemond	6
Richmond co	82	Nelson	65
Westmoreland	2	Nottoway	961
Patrick	784	Orange	199
Franklin	942	Princess Anne	48
Lee	1356	Southampton	251
Scott	1686	Chesterfield	497
Wise	635	Powhatan	912
Page	1070	Caroline	56
Shenandoah	1984	Northampton	235
Smythe	896	Lancaster	122
Washington	1084	Prince Edward	910
Alleghany	384	Appomattox	180
Craig	363	Prince George	605
Roanoke	360	Dinwiddie	653
Clarke	392	Charles City	348
Warren	441	New Kent	66
Gloucester	32	Elizabeth City	1,009
Matthews	296	Warwick	151
Isle of Wight	193	Surry	90
Madison	207	King and Queen	123
Greene	285	King William	165
Pulaski	305	Middlesex	11
Giles	635	Essex	536
Russell	1,215	Greensville	399
Buchanan	458	Sussex	5·7
Stafford	568	James City	152
Prince William	507	York	793
Bland	602		
Tazewell	928		
			25,327
	37,985	White majority	12,658

Aid for Mrs. Lincoln.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Herald.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—I was deeply grieved and shocked, on perusing your columns this morning, to discover the unfortunate position of Mrs. Lincoln. Is it really so? Then let instantaneous action be taken in the matter; and let the public, not politicians, have an opportunity afforded them of testifying their affection and respect for the memory of "Honest Abe." Ah! could he be placed in possession of the facts which were disclosed in your issue to-day—could he know that the partner of his private life and public career was compelled to sacrifice her very wardrobe, in order to provide a scanty subsistence for his family, what would be his feeling? Too sacred a subject to imagine. Peace, glorious peace to his martyred ashes! It is for those who respect the Great Emancipator to show some sympathy for his widow. Is there any difficulty in raising the sum of $100,000, to be applied to the relief of Mrs. Lincoln? If not, use your kind and powerfully extensive influence, and the end will be promptly gained. Permit me to suggest that each subscription be limited to one dollar, and thereby enable all who feel disposed to aid in assisting one who, for her husband's sake, is so pre-eminently entitled to our support. I inclose my dollar in full confidence that the God of the widow will inspire others to "Go and do likewise." Yours, very truly, CIRO.

Fire at St. Johns, Canada.

MONTREAL, Oct. 4.—A great fire is raging in the town of St. Johns, near Rouse's Point. It is reported that half the town is destroyed. The authorities at St. Johns have telegraphed here for engines and firemen, which have been promptly sent by special train.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

Custom House Frauds at Naples.

Thirty Millions of Francs Missing.

The Contribution of Hungary to the Imperial Treasury.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The steamer Weser, from Southampton, with dates to the 24th ult., has arrived.

The financial and Custom House agents at Naples, during the past six years, have defrauded the Government out of thirty millions of francs.

Hungary, it is understood, will contribute, from 1869, annually, thirty-three millions of florins towards paying the interest on the Austrian debt.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Market Report of Last Evening.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 4—Evening.—Cotton—The market closed heavy under the unfavorable reports from Manchester. The following are the authorized quotations:—Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅝d. The sale of the day foot up 12,000 bales.

Trade Report—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market for Goods and Yarns is dull and declining.

Breadstuffs—Oats are firm at 3s. 7d. ℔ bushel. Red Western Wheat has advanced to 13s. 10d. Corn strong at 43s. 3d. ℔ quarter. Barley and Peas unchanged. California Wheat, 14s. 9d. ℔ cental.

Provisions—Beef, 135s. per bbl.; Pork, 71s. per bbl.; Bacon, 44s.; Lard, 54s. 6d.; Cheese, 53s.

Produce—Spirits Turpentine has declined 9d., closing at 26s. 9d. per cwt. Petroleum 1s. 1d. for Spirits, and 1s. 5d. for refined. Rosin, 8s. 6d. for common and 11s. for medium. Tallow, 44s. 9d. for American.

LONDON, Oct. 4—Evening.—Sugar, 25s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch standard.

ANTWERP, Oct. 4—Evening.—Petroleum is quoted at 57 francs 50 centimes per bbl. for standard white, the market closing buoyant.

Gold at New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Gold is quoted at 144⅞.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 5.—The brig James Miller, from Atarella, West Indies, arrived to-day, with a cargo of guano for orders. She reports having left in port brig Harriet Amelia, Captain Cox, for Philadelphia; brig Peerless, Captain Phillips, for New York, to sail on the 1st; and the schooner Ocean Bird, for New York, to sail on the 10th inst.

A Reminder.

The New Orleans *Republican* reprints the following little note, written some years ago, as an interesting personal reminiscence:—

"CHARLESTON, S C., Oct. 13, 1862—Hon. Wm. P. Miles, Richmond, Va.:—Has the bill for the execution of abolition prisoners, after January next, been passed? Do it, and England will be stirred into action. It is high time to proclaim the black flag after that period. Let the execution be with the garrote.

"G. T. BEAUREGARD."

General Beauregard has more recently written another letter (less than a month ago), in which he says that, being an "outlaw," he "does not feel called upon to publicly uphold its Government." But the Government *may* feel called on "publicly to uphold him."

THE MILITARY DISPLAY IN NEW ENGLAND.

The Ancient Artillery in Providence—A Day of Pleasure—Return to Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, the Newburyport veterans, and the marine corps of Providence have had a day of rare pleasure. Under the escort of the latter corps, the Newburyport and Boston visitors waited upon Governor Burnside and William B. Huston in Providence, this morning.

After pleasant speeches on both sides, there were bountiful collations by the Governor and Mr. Huston, and subsequently a Rhode Island clam-bake upon the shores of the Narragansett, a few miles from Providence. At about 7 o'clock the visitors came in a special train to this city, where they received an enthusiastic welcome and a semi-temperate collation from Copeland and Tarbell on the Common. This having been disposed of in an agreeable way, the Newburyport veterans departed for home and the Ancients returned to their armory, where they were dismissed by General Banks, their commander.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Thompson.—Reliance Insurance Company to the use of Lyons and Taylor vs. George W. Roberts. A rule to show cause why a writ of levari facias should not be set aside, judgment opened, etc. In April, 1861, a mortgage was given by the defendant upon property held by him. Subsequently he died intestate, and in December, 1863, his heirs petitioned the Orphans' Court to make a decree authorizing them, as the only heirs at law of the deceased, to sell the property at public sale, such sale clearing it of all liens held by the purchaser.

The Court made such a decree, and in January, 1864, the sale was made. John Rice purchased the property, and afterwards sold it to Mrs. S. A. Jennon. The defendants hold that the sale discharged the mortgage; the plaintiff contending that the sale was made by the heirs, the property remaining subject to the mortgage. Under argument.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Gustavus Lenighein vs. The Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company. An action to recover damages for injury sustained through the alleged negligence of defendants' employes. The defense proved that the negligence was in the plaintiff, and not in the defendants. Verdict for defendants.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Oct. 5, 1867.

The Stock Market was excessively dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were in fair demand. 6s of 1881 sold at 110¼, no change. City loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold at 101½@101¾, an advance of ¼, and old do. at 98¼, no change.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 52¼, no change and Lehigh Valley at 55⅜, a slight decline. 125⅞ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 50⅞ for Reading; 63¼ for Norristown; 57½ for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; 27½ for Catawissa preferred; 27½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held at full prices. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 19¼; 28 was bid for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 12½ for Hestonville; and 30 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment. 143 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57¼ for Commercial; 32¼ for Mechanics'; 31½ for Manufacturers'; 110 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 40⅞@41, a slight decline; 14 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 27 for preferred do.; and 14½ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 144⅞; 11 A. M., 144⅞; 12 M., 145; 1 P. M., 144⅞.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

"The Money Market was very stringent, and first-class houses, in many instances, offered to pay 7 per cent. in gold for loans, while in others 7 per cent. in currency was paid in addition to a commission of ⅛@¼ per cent. It was, however, difficult to borrow after 12 o'clock at any price, the banks and private lenders having, as a general rule, no unemployed funds to dispose of. Borrowers, in their extremity, resorted to various expedients to raise the wind among which were borrowing gold on stock collaterals and selling it for cash, and borrowing Government securities on railway collaterals, and selling likewise for cash. In this manner a large amount of borrowed gold was sold for ready money. Discounts of even prime commercial paper were asked in vain, except in rare instances, by favored customers of the banks applied to; and, on the whole, such stringency as was felt to-day has rarely been experienced in Wall street. The decrease of seven millions in the Sub-Treasury balance yesterday was owing partly to disbursements on account of seven-thirty notes purchased, and remittances made to the Sub-Treasurer at Boston, and to other points, and partly to the deduction from the balance of seven-thirty notes sent to Washington and previously counted as cash."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$600 City 6s, mun	101⅝	7 sh Lehigh N stk	41
$4000 Phil & E 6s. Tues.	92	23 do......ls.	40⅞
24 sh Penna R	52⅜		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110⅞@110⅞; do. 1862, 111¾@112; do., 1864, 108¼@108¾; do., 1865, 108⅞@108⅞; do., 1865, new, 107@107¼; do., 1867, new, 107@107¼; do 5s, 10-40s, 99⅞@100⅛; do. 7·30s, June, 105⅞@106⅛; do., July, 105⅞@106⅛; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119¼@119½; do. December, 1864, 118¾@118⅞; do., May, 1865, 117@117¼; do., August, 1865, 116@116¼; do., September, 1865, 115½@115⅞; do. October, 1865, 115@115¼. Gold, 145@145¼. Silver, 138¼@140.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 110⅞@110⅞; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111¾@112; do., 1864, 108¼@108¾; do., 1865, 108⅞@108⅞; do. new, 106⅞@107¼; 5s, 10-40s, 99⅞@100¼; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 105⅞@106; 3d series, 105⅞@106; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118; May, 1865, 117; August, 1865, 116; September, 1865, 115½; October, 1865, 115. Gold, 144⅞@145.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110⅞@110⅞; old 5-20s, 111⅞@112¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 108⅜@108¾; do., 1865, 108⅞@108⅞; do., July, 107@107¼; do., 1867, 107¼@107⅜; 10-40s, 100@100¼; 7·30s, June, 105⅞@106; do., July, 105⅞@106. Gold, 144⅞@145.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Oct. 5.—The Flour Market is moderately active, and the demand from the home consumers is fair, but for shipment the inquiry is limited, owing to the high views of holders. On some grades we advance our quotations 12½@25c. ℔ bbl. Sales of 3000 bbls., including 300 bbls. sour superfine at $7; old stock and fresh ground extra at $8@9·75; 2000 bbls. Northwestern extra family at $10·75@11·75; 1400 bbls. Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $11·50@13, the latter rate for choice; and fancy at $13@14, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $8·25 to $9·75. Nothing doing in Pennsylvania. Corn Meal—500 bbls. Brandywine sold on secret terms. The receipts and stock of Wheat continue small, and prime lots are in good demand at an advance. Sales of 2000 bushels red and amber at $2·40@2·70, and California at $3. 1000 bushels Pennsylvania Rye sold at $1·63@1·65, and 500 bushels common Southern at $1·58@1·60. Corn is in fair demand, and prices are higher. Sales of yellow at $1·45; 400 bushels Western do. at $1·43, and 2500 bushels Western mixed at $1·42@1·43. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 3000 bushels at 70@80c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was at $55 ℔ ton.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..................OCTOBER 5.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............64 | 11 A. M..............69 | 2 P. M..............68

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, Havana, via New Orleans, Philada. and Southern M. S. Co.
Barque Somerville, Hill, St. Marys, Ga., E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Margaretha, Thering, Cork or Falmouth, orders; L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr J. W. Wilson, Somers, Newport, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr S. and L. C. Adams, Norbury, Swan Island, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr W. S. Doughten, Tatem, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr S. J. Bright, Shaw, Boston, J. Street & Co.
Schr E. S. Reeves, Gheen, Rappahannock, Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Silver Bell, Bailey, Gardiner, J. R. White.
Schr S. Wilson, Connelly, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr J. M. Broomall, Douglass, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
St'r Diamond State, Robinson, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. brig Harriet, Jansen, 56 days from London, with china clay, etc., to Turnbull & Co.
Schr J. Burley, Williams, 4 days from City Point, with old iron to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Ashland, Bentown, 4 days from Georgetown, with mdse. to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr W. Callahan, Clark, 4 days from Georgetown, with mdse. to captain.
Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, from Providence.
Schr J. M. Broomall, Douglass, from Boston.
Schr S. J. Bright, Shaw, from Boston.
Schr W. S. Doughten, Tatem, from Boston.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Decatur, Young, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 4.—The ship Samoset, for San Francisco, and brig J. B. Kirby, for Barbados, both from Philadelphia, went to sea yesterday.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ships J. Fish, Stackpole, and Chieftain, Maguire, for Philadelphia, at Liverpool 21st ult.
Brig John Aviles, Philbrook, hence, at Portland 4th instant.
Brig Elmira, Galley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 3d inst.
Schr John L. Harned, Adams, hence, at Norfolk 2d instant.
Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, hence, at Apponaug 3d instant.
Schrs Emma L. Porter, Sparks, and A. H. Leaming, Brower, hence, at Boston 3d inst.
Schrs Ariel, Smith; Express, Brown; and J. Stroup, Crawford, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 3d instant.
Schrs Maracaibo, Henley, and Georgia Deering, Willard, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 3d inst.
Schrs H. Little, Godfrey; J. E. Pratt, Nickerson; E. R. Fox, Case; and Evergreen, Belloste, hence, at Providence 3d inst.
Schrs M. H. Stockham, Cordery; J. Paine, Rich; and S. H. Woodbury, Woodbury, hence, at Boston 4th inst.
Schr R. Bullwinkle, French, hence, at Rockland 27th ult.
Schr R S. Dean, from Taunton for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 2d inst.
Schrs E. Doron, Jarvis, and T. Lake, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 3d inst.
Schr E. L. Smith, Smith, hence, at Gardiner 29th ult.
Schrs Glenwood, Dickinson, and Lena, Huntley, hence, at Newport 3d inst.
Schrs J. Waples, Robinson, from Lynn for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 3d inst.
Schrs Emma R. Graham, and E. L. Gridley, Thorndike, for Philadelphia, cleared at Gardiner 26th ult.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Arrived, steamship Celia, Gleadell, from London.
Ship Victoria Nyanza, Jones, from Calcutta.
Ship Winged Hunter, Raynes, from Calcutta.
Ship Constellation, Hoxie, from Liverpool.
Barque Highland Mary, Perry, from Newport.

FOURTH EDITION

ROME.

Latest News by Atlantic Cable

Defeat of the Papal Troops.

Address from Garibaldi.

Republican Meeting at Turin.

LONDON, Oct. 4—Midnight.—Garibaldi has issued an address, urging all his followers to go to Rome. It is said the Papal troops have been beaten at Bagnarea. A Garibaldian meeting has been held in Turin.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4—Evening.—Cheese, 52s. 6d.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 4—Evening.—United States Five-twenties closed at 74¼.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.

The Selfridge-Gormley Case.

Attorney-General Stanbery was this morning engaged in preparing for publication, through the Associated Press, a synopsis of his opinions upon the conflict of jurisdiction in Philadelphia. Contrary to general expectation, he decides that Selfridge must produce the parties in Court, that the writ of the Court must be obeyed in good faith. In compliance with this opinion, Secretary Welles telegraphed to-day to Selfridge, directing him to have the boy in Court this morning in obedience to the process directed to him.

Samuel J. Randall arrived this morning and had interviews with the President and Secretary Welles.

The Dismal Swamp Canal.

Colonel Eli Parker, of General Grant's staff, has been ordered to make a scientific examination of the condition of the Dismal Swamp Canal, with a view to its being made available. Colonel Parker is an Indian by birth, and is a man of fine scientific attainments.

New Cabinet Troubles.

The Cabinet-makers are again at work, and are after McCulloch, charging him with using his influence to aid the Republicans by permitting his Republican subordinates from Pennsylvania and Ohio to go home to vote. Another powerful ring is opposing him because they cannot control him in the matter of appointments. A strong force of New York politicians are here engineering for Messmoi's and Callicott's positions, and they threaten, if McCulloch don't do what they require, they will make war on him.

Republican Nomination for Mayor of Baltimore.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.—The nomination last night of General Andrew W. Dennison by the Republicans for Mayor has met with universal favor. The General's speech accepting the nomination is highly patriotic. He goes unreservedly for manhood suffrage.

The National Banks.

NEW YORK, October 5.—The *Express'* special despatch says:—An effort will be made to amend the National Bank law, so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the currency to demand a bank statement for any week during the quarter, and not at the end of a quarter, as now."

New York Markets.

[Special to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH by Hasson's Independent News Agency.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Flour is dull and heavy. Wheat quiet and closed lower. Corn dull and unsettled at 82@85c. Oats, 76@77c. Whisky dull. Pork, $23·70. Lard active at 14⅜@14⅝c. for prime. Petroleum—Receipts of refined 33½@34c.; Crude, 14½@15c.

Flour firm, Southern, $11@15; extra State, $10½@21½. Wheat firm, spring, $2·30@2·50. Corn, mixed, $1·35 in store. Oats, 75c. Barley, $1·40@1·55. Rye, $1·62@1·70. Whisky, $1·35@1·38. Pork, $23·75. Tallow, 12@12⅝c. Lard, 14@14⅝c. Cotton dull at 21c.

THE WHISKY RIOTERS—THEY ARE GIVEN A HEARING BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER SMITH.—Patrick Peoples, Daniel Carr, Charles McIlwaine, Charles McIlwee, Patrick Carr, and John McKelvey had a hearing before United States Commissioner Smith this morning.

Officer J. B. Winmell preferred charges against Daniel Carr and John McKelvey, with interfering with and rescuing stills from the United States officers.

Officer J. B. Winmell was sworn and testified—I am a police officer; my station is at Richmond; saw on Wednesday last United States officers in Richmond; two of the United States officers came to me on Williams street and asked me and my partner to go to Salmon street, as we might be needed; started up towards the United States officers; before we reached the officers we saw men coming down with a still; Carr was one of them; I had previously seen same still in possession of the United States officers; was present when seizure of the still was made; the still was taken from the United States officers by a number of men, who attacked them; I was not on the ground when it was taken away; I know it was taken, because I saw Carr and others carrying it on their shoulders. One of the officers had his head cut with a stone; the parties went off with the still; I do not know what they did with it; about fifteen minutes afterwards I arrested Daniel Carr; I could not arrest him when I first saw him; the crowd was too great.

Questioned by Carr—Did you see me before you arrested me? Answer, I did.

Mr. G. Ramsford, counsel, questioned—Who did you see take stills from the officers? Answer, Saw Carr and others carrying a still on their shoulders; did not see him on his steps before the disturbance; the crowd was cheering when I saw them; when I arrested him he said he would go with me; I told him why I arrested him, but cannot tell what he said.

Officer Samuel McClurk sworn—Was present when Mr. Schuyler and others took stills out of the distillery; then went up Williams street; when we came down we met the United States officers coming up, who told us to go back; saw a man coming down, with the head of a still on his shoulder; he turned and went back; then a party of men came down with two stills on their shoulders; Carr was at the head of the party.

Mr. Dyman B. Cole testified—Am a revenue inspector of Metropolitan Board; Thursday last made seizures in the rear of Williams street; the first seizure was a still and worm and fourteen hogsheads of mash, and in attempting to make a second seizure, about thirty yards from the first, and was interfered with by Carr; had to pass over the next yard, and Carr used abusive language, that was all; we went in and seized twelve hogsheads of mash and one copper still; put the still on a wagon and started to make another seizure on Salmon street, a square above; while attempting to pry the lock heard the noise of women, and, looking back, saw them throwing stills out of the wagon; saw Carr standing on the side of the second wagon; there was a large crowd of women and children, and we were forced to fall back about half a square; the wagons were unloaded and driven away, and the stills carried off; was not aware at the time that any one was hurt; heard shot fired after Carr had been arrested; I saw him, and recognized him; I said they have the right man; he was not doing anything, but standing by the second wagon. Carr was held in $1500 bail to answer.

Salvage on the George Cromwell.

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 4.—The Admiralty Court here, Judge Boynton, has decided the salvage in the case of the steamer George Cromwell to be twenty-five per cent. on the net value of the steamer and cargo. The salvage will be about $21,222. The expenses will amount to $6198. The respective amounts to be awarded to the steamer Fountain, steam-pump and wreckers, will be made known in a few days.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 5

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

AFTER BOARD.

$1000 U S 6s, '81..rg	110⅝	20 sh Leh N stk	40⅝
$8000 do..rg..s5int.	110⅝	5 do..........2d.	40⅞
$2000 City 6s, New	101½	61 sh Leh V R..ls.opg	55
$200 City 6s, New	101½	72 do...lsso&p.	55
$1000 do.. New	101½	3 sh Phil & Tr.s5wn.	124½
$2000 C & Am 6s, '89...	96¾	53 sh 13th & 15th....ls.	19¼
$1000 Pittsburg 5s...s5.	78½	91 sh Penna R....ls.c.	52⅜
$2500 Elmira 5s	62		

No Second Board on Saturdays until further notice.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Revolution in Rome.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Nothing was easier for the Italian Government than the arrest of Garibaldi, but it could not arrest the idea he represented. The Italians protested in insurrection against the imprisonment of their leader, and in answer to that protest Rome has risen in revolt, and threatens to overthrow the temporal power of the Pope. In the capital city, where the Papal troops are concentrated, the people are held down, but in Viterbo the outbreak has not been quelled; the patriots have rescued the town of Aquapendente, in the northwestern corner of the Roman territory, and, as the Florence telegram informs us, have possession of the surrounding country. This is news of extraordinary importance. It is not merely a local revolt, but is inspired by national enthusiasm. Only in a political sense can the Roman States be considered an independent territory. In fact, it is a portion of Italy, and when the Romans rebel it is for the sake of Italy, and at the suggestion of their fellow-countrymen of Tuscany and Umbria. Not only in the cities near to Rome, but in Milan and Naples, the arrest of Garibaldi was followed by insurrection; and there can be no doubt but that this revolution will be sustained by the moral force of the Italian nation, and directly aided by the Garibaldian volunteers. The standard of revolt established for three days in Orvieto will find thousands of Italians to sustain it, and though Victor Emanuel may prevent the advance of organized forces, it will not be easy to prevent his subjects from taking a morning walk from a Tuscan vineyard into a Roman field. The line of division is only dotted upon a map, and a Garibaldian volunteer will not find it difficult to cross. The nationality of the movement makes it serious. The Holy Father has nominally to suppress an insurrection of his own subjects; in fact he has all Italy to deal with.

The Papal throne is, therefore, in danger, and the danger is increased by the refusal of the Italian Government to send troops to its aid. This statement we believe, for the indignation which followed the arrest of Garibaldi must have convinced the Ratazzi Cabinet of the danger of opposing the people. The wrath of Italy is more to be feared than the frowns of France. Nor is there any treaty which binds the Government to assist the Pope. The Convention of 1864 simply required it to suppress any invasion of the Roman territory from Italy, but did not compel it to help in putting down a revolt of Romans. It fulfilled its obligations when it arrested Garibaldi. To send soldiers to Rome without the pretext of a treaty, would be to deny the very creed that gave independence to Italy, and would be as offensive to the Italians as the action of our Government would have been had it sent troops to aid Maximilian in Mexico. The Pope must fight his own battles. If he suppresses the revolution, the Italian Government will acquiesce; if the revolution suppresses the Pope, Italy will profit by the result. It is, perhaps, not unfortunate for Victor Emanuel that the Romans have risen, for that act may be the solution of the dilemma in which he was placed by the conflict of a French policy in his Cabinet with the unconquerable purpose of his people.

But the torch of war cannot be lighted in Rome without danger to Europe. The temporal rule of the Pope has for many years existed solely by the will of France. The withdrawal of the French troops at any time previous to the Convention would have caused an insurrection, and in that Convention it was the object of Louis Napoleon to secure the Papacy. When Garibaldi advanced to the frontier, the cable informed us that French soldiers would be sent to Rome, though we believe they were not sent. Nothing, we think, can now save the Papal rule but the intervention of France, yet if that is attempted it will be in violation of at least the spirit of the treaties. The great point of the September Convention of 1864 was the withdrawal of the French army from Rome, and that was finally completed in December, 1866; it cannot re-enter Rome in October, 1867, without making that compact a nullity.

There is, therefore, reason to credit the report of an interruption of the friendly relations of France and Italy, for there is too much reason to believe that Louis Napoleon is disposed to carry out his old policy of interference. Whatever be the result of the revolution, we cannot but welcome any event which may free Italy from France. Her course is now directed by a Minister who executes an alien policy, and opposes a national purpose. Italy left to herself would settle the Papal question without war, and without impairing the spiritual authority of the supreme Pontiff. It is France that insists on the subjugation of the Romans, and the separation of Rome from the rest of Italy, and it is France that has compelled this revolution to which every friend of Italy must wish speedy and permanent success. The hopes of the Italian patriots were all with the Union in our late war, and our sympathies with their purpose are equally enthusiastic and earnest.

General Boum Takes the Field and Greeley Trembles.

From the N. Y. Herald.

All the world knows what a terrible fellow General Boum is. The ferocious energy with which he roars the assertion of his identity—his

"Piff! Paff! Tara pam poum,
Je suis moi—le General Boum,"

inspires natural alarm in all souls less warlike than his own. If the earth does not shake at his footsteps, it is because he consents sometimes to step lightly. His heroic nose is so far beyond the sensations of ordinary organs, that it requires the discharge into it of all the fiery odor a pocket pistol can furnish to titillate its nerves. Does not common comprehension feel its littleness when he announces the plan of the campaign by which he proposes to get at and annihilate his enemy? Tremendous plan! One column to move across the country to the right, another to the left, and a third in the middle. It is the perception of the deep strategy of this wonderful soldier—the understanding of what might be the consequences of his wrath—that primarily inspires our admiration for the Grand Duchess of Gerolstein, when we see the fearless calmness with which the charming creature braves the awful commander of her forces. It is not to be wondered at that the vision of this frightful person has startled the soul of Greeley, who stumbled into the French theatre one night when he only meant to go to the fair, and who has been haunted ever since. Greeley never had any great amount of courage, but the sight of a hero who is exactly what Greeley himself would have been if indulgent nature had made him a soldier—a hero whose terrors he could understand—has made him worse than ever; and he lies awake o' nights dreaming of the horrors of one more war.

Greeley's imagination has thus conjured up a campaign in Maryland, with Boum as commander of the hostile forces—six regiments, more or less, enlisted, enrolled, uniformed, etc., etc., by one Swann—a name evidently assumed on account of its pacific character by some emissary of the foe. Greeley has secured and given to the public all the facts as to what the terrible Boum is to do with this terrible army, which is clad in grey, and has plenty of brass artillery prepared by the most renowned property makers—cannon that will burn real powder. It is reported that Edge, the pyrotechnist, author of "Di quella Pira" and other pieces of that fiery nature, is preparing the most magnificent projectiles for the grand advance of the forces to Washington. They are to move in three columns, according to Boum's great plan. Boum is to stride forward in front, thundering appropriate words to the thrilling air

"C'est un fameux regiment,
Le regiment de la Grande Duchesse."

If Greeley comes in sight he will be shot, like Baron Puck, through the famous white hat; or will be tortured to death through his fears by the whole army singing at him, with frenzied gesticulation,

"Voici le sabre, le sabre, le sabre,
Voici le sabre, le sabre de mon pere!"

Upon arriving at Washington, and before compelling the adjournment of Congress, Boum and his army will proceed to the White House and discuss the situation with A. Johnson. There will thus be a chance for conspirators and peacemakers; and as Greeley is great in this latter character, it is yet possible that this sulphurous canopy of war may drift away and the country be delighted with the peaceful and happy spectacle of Greeley, Johnson, and Boum indulging in a roystering breakdown and *cancan*—a perfect copy of that done by Boum, Puck, Paul, and the Duchess, as a characteristic close of their famous conspiracy.

Habeas Corpus Complications and State Comity.

From the N. Y. Times.

If the applications to the Courts for writs of habeas corpus in behalf of soldiers seeking to be discharged from the service often brought up such legal complications as are shown in Hamilton's case, we should not be surprised if the Government should do everywhere what General Schofield did in Richmond, and refuse to bring up soldiers in obedience to the writs when issued. But such complications are certainly not frequent.

It seems that Hamilton was arrested in Philadelphia, in August last, as a deserter, and was brought here for trial. On his arrest a habeas corpus was issued by one of the State courts in Philadelphia, directed to Captain Brown, who had him in charge. He either could not or would not produce him, and the result was that that Court sent Captain Brown to prison for contempt. In the meantime Hamilton, being brought here, obtained another habeas corpus from the United States District Court in this city, and in the proceedings upon it undertook to prove that he was not the man who enlisted under the name of Hamilton. The decision of the Court has been given against him on this question of fact, and he has been remanded to take his trial as a deserter.

But in these proceedings another proceeding was interpolated. Captain Brown's testimony was wanted here, and Captain Brown could not come here to give it, being in prison for contempt of Court in Philadelphia. Whereupon another writ was issued by the United States Court here commanding the keeper of the prison to produce Brown here to give his evidence. The keeper accordingly sent him on in charge of an officer. No sooner had he arrived than he too undertook to play at the same game, and had a writ of habeas corpus procured from Judge Cardozo directed to the Philadelphia officer to bring Brown before him to find out how he was held in custody. The officer either did not know enough to return that he was held under the writ of the United States Court here, or did not care to take any trouble about it, and as the Pennsylvania writ had no validity here, Judge Cardozo, of course, discharged Brown, and away went the officer back to Philadelphia to tell his story.

Thereupon the Philadelphia District Attorney, in high dudgeon, stated the case to his Court, and charged our officials with getting Brown out of their custody by a trick, and talked about our United States District Attorney Courtney in a very unpleasant way. Mr. Courtney's attention being called to this, he took occasion to bring the matter before the United States Court to clear his skirts in the matter, which he did very thoroughly by stating that he knew nothing of this discharge of Brown, the Pennsylvania officer never having communicated with him about it. He would have done still better, perhaps, if he had spared some of his hard words against the Pennsylvania gentlemen. The District Attorney there was naturally vexed at losing a prisoner in a way like that, and the officer who had Brown in charge, though he ought of course to have communicated with Mr. Courtney, may perhaps be excused for thinking that it would not avail him, when he found the same gentleman who represented the Government in the Hamilton case representing Captain Brown before Judge Cardozo. That gentleman must, we think, feel that he also made a mistake in his action on behalf of Brown.

However, we trust that no serious consequences will result to the peace and good-fellowship which should always prevail between Philadelphia and New York, in spite of the hard words which have been used on both sides. Judge Blatchford's action certainly ought to satisfy the irate Philadelphians, for he held that his writ, under which Brown was brought on, was not affected by the action of Judge Cardozo, and that since the Philadelphia keeper had left his charge here, the Marshal must take him and carry him safely back where he came from. So that we do not see that the Philadelphians will have suffered any damage, unless the theory which Mr. Courtney suggested was the true one, viz., that having found Captain Brown something of an elephant on their hands, they had cunningly contrived this course to get rid of him, without having their State pride injured or their love for the National Government wounded in a conflict between the State and national authorities over his body. If this was their hope, they will be wofully disappointed by his return.

Trumbull on Suffrage.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Senator Trumbull has published in the *Advance* an article opposing the doctrine of Mr. Madison, the drawer of the Constitution, that that instrument vests in Congress the power to regulate the right of suffrage in the States. It is not very remarkable, perhaps, that Mr. Madison never correctly understood the clause of the Constitution on which he relied for this power, though he himself was the author of it. But it is somewhat remarkable that Mr. Trumbull should exhaustively discuss those clauses of the Constitution which have never been supposed to confer this power, and maintain profound silence upon the single clause which it is claimed does confer the power.

The Constitution provides—

I. That electors of members of Congress shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; and

II. That Congress shall have power to "make or alter" the "regulations of the States" concerning "the time, place, and manner" of electing representatives.

Mr. Madison, in the Virginia Convention, explained this to mean that while it was deemed desirable that each State should in the first instance regulate the right of suffrage for itself, yet, to prevent the right from being granted or denied in such a manner as would endanger the safety and perpetuity of the General Government, it was deemed advisable to invest Congress with the ultimate or appellate power to alter or amend the regulations of the State respecting suffrage, as it might be found essential to the national welfare. He admitted, in response to a question addressed to him by Mr. Jefferson, that this clause would give Congress the power even to pass a national uniform suffrage law, but affirmed that such a power might be necessary to preserve the very existence of the Government. Mr. Trumbull is not only silent upon the authority in question, but upon the clause of the Constitution on which Mr. Madison based his construction. In taking the position that "a republican government does not depend upon the number of the people who participate in the primary election of representatives," we suppose Mr. Trumbull would be understood to argue that the question whether a government is republican or not does not depend upon the number of people who are made voters. But this assertion, if true, proves too much. We might narrow the suffrage to one man, as is practically done in all absolute despotisms, and yet this would be a republic.

Mr. Madison defined the difference between a democracy and a republic to be that in the former "the people meet and exercise the government in person; in a republic they assemble and administer it by their representatives and agents." In either case it must be the people, *i. e.*, the whole people, *i. e*, all adult males not disfranchised for personal causes, who take part in the government. Whatever may have been called republics centuries ago, to-day history and usage have identified the word with those governments only which are "of the people, for the people, and by the people."

Mr. Trumbull attempts to prove that in a republic black citizens may be excluded from the suffrage by citing the example of various States. But this is assuming that those States, in that respect, have been republican, which is begging the question. He might as well prove that the black race in America have always been free, by citing from the Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal, and have an inalienable right to liberty." The slave State governments have no more been republican than the slaves have been free. There were sections of territory and classes of people in the United States upon which neither the Constitution nor the Declaration of Independence had any practical operation; and if the inspiration contained in those documents had been always "cribbed, cabined, and confined" within the brains of conservatives and strict constructionists, we doubt if either of them would at present have any practical operation anywhere; some strict constructionist would doubtless be presiding as the Czar over that kind of model republic which Mr. Trumbull's airy imagination has devised, and in which none but the Czar would vote.

High Prices of Food.

From the N. Y. World.

During the past twenty years there has been a constant effort to stimulate all sorts of industry except the growth of substantial vegetable food. There has been a constant call to develop mineral resources; to extend and improve means of internal communication; to grow wool, and otherwise develop pasturage; to grow cotton and tobacco; to improve horticulture; to increase manufacture and commerce—until these pursuits have employed the best energies and most fertile climes, to the neglect of the growth of those cereals which must ever form the bulk of human food. From this cause the prospects now before the people of the great cities of Europe and America are not at all agreeable. The purely agricultural food-growing regions of Europe and America have either stood still or suffered contraction, while the calls upon them have increased steadily and rapidly, until a series of uniform good crops are necessary to prevent food rising to famine prices, while one or two short crops here and there create disorder in business, and produce distress in many ways. We do not propose to stimulate speculation; but with the flood of wheat now being poured into Chicago and Milwaukee, we feel it important to collate a few facts bearing upon future supplies and prices of bread that should not be lost sight of, because there is reason to fear that, with the utmost precaution, ourselves and Western Europe will encounter, before another harvest shall be garnered, an uncomfortable scarcity and extreme prices of this staple article.

Two nearly complete failures of the crop of winter wheat in this country so reduced our supplies that but for unexpected shipments to us from California many people would have been compelled last spring to dispense with wheat flour altogether. We have had crops this year unsurpassed in quality and quantity; but we were so destitute at the period of its ripening that we have already made great inroads upon it.

Turn to Europe, the aspect of affairs is still more unsatisfactory. Two indifferent crops in England have been followed, not as with us, but by one that is more conspicuously deficient. France, usually an exporting country, has had two defective crops; and from Belgium, Spain, Portugal, and other populous countries, the reports of deficiencies in the crops are uniform and appalling. The population which is thus deficient numbers about one hundred and twenty millions. What their wants are likely to be may be estimated by recalling the strain upon the North to feed the South last winter, after the partial failure of her crops. The deficiencies in the supplies of a sparse population of eight or ten millions then exhausted our crippled resources. Whence, then, are the wants of ten times their number to be supplied? From San Francisco we learn that heavy English orders have been executed, but the whole crop of California would be but a drop in the bucket. France and England are contending in this market for such supplies as have reached us. Not content with this, they engage supplies several days ahead of their arrival. Our local millers cannot compete with them, and we are threatened with an entire absorption of that surplus which we have hoped to see in store at the close of navigation.

The drift of these facts it is impossible to misunderstand; and it will be fortunate if, by a great increase in this branch of agricultural industry, and a better proportionate yield, the close of next harvest shall find us and Europe in a better position. For high prices of bread mean dull trade in nearly all other branches of business. Those who have large crops to sell at high prices will of course profit by them, but their profit cripples all the centres of trade, producing discomfort, want, and discontent among the majority of the community, and among those classes with whose prosperity active and remunerative trade is more nearly allied.

There are too many traders and manufacturers and miners and speculators—the outgrowth of protection, by which the laws of trade have been impeded in their operation, and of inflation, by which industry has been oppressed. These evils must be reformed altogether; and we can hold out no hope of relief from the enormous cost of living which now prevails, and threatens to increase, except through more enlightened measures relating to the business and finances of the country.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Obvious reasons why Willcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines are becoming so universally popular.

First. They are the "Perfection of Mechanism," and are so regarded by eminent engineers, machinists, and scientific men everywhere, because of their superior finish and elegance of construction.

Each machine is as carefully and accurately finished as a watch.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines have rapidly taken a foremost place among the well-known machines of the day.

Secondly. Because they are adapted to the greatest range of work, and will use successfully either cotton, silk, or linen thread.

These machines are fully competent where others are found wanting.

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Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines are highly recommended by all who use them.

Thirdly. Because they make the patent "twisted loop-stitch," which is the most beautiful, elastic, and durable stitch known.

This stitch overcomes all objections to a single-thread machine.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' celebrated Sewing Machines are regarded very superior for family use.

Fourthly. Because they are "gloriously simple," as readily comprehended as a pair of scissors, and not more liable to derangement.

These machines are kept in order free of charge.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machines are acknowledged the best for manufacturing purposes.

Fifthly. Because they can be run at the highest speed, and are the most durable in constant use. Three thousand perfect stitches can be made in a single minute by power.

Willcox & Gibbs' Machines never drop stitches.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' invaluable Sewing Machines are cheerfully recommended by all physicians.

Sixthly. Because they are entirely noiseless, and are operated with perfect ease. "They can safely be used in a sick room, or by the cradle of a sleeping infant."

The work is fed from the operator along the line of sight.

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Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' improved Sewing Machines are rapidly becoming the general favorite.

Seventhly. Because they are absolutely complete, and will hem, fell, braid, bind, cord, tuck, gather, and embroider, all in the most perfect and satisfactory manner.

The hems, fells, etc., are turned under, rather than over, thus bringing the stitching on the right side.

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Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' rapid, noiseless Sewing Machines are destined to gain a pre-eminence.

Eighthly. Because they are easily managed; a novice requires no instruction, and but little practice, to become as skilful as an experienced operator.

No screw-driver or other tools are used in oiling or cleaning machines.

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Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' most excellent Sewing Machines are gaining popularity every day.

Ninthly. Because they cannot be turned the wrong way, and may be started with the foot, while both hands are otherwise employed in holding or arranging the work.

This patent (noiseless) "break," or "stop," is of incalculable value to beginners.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' noiseless Family Sewing Machines gain friends continually, but never lose them.

Tenthly. Because they are self-regulating and always in working order. They never have "moods," and never vex or ruffle the temper, even of the most irritable.

The hemmers, fellers, braiders, needles, etc., are all self-adjusting.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

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OIL CLOTHS AND DRUGGETS.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

9 12 thstu2m **NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET.**

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' rapid, noiseless, easily managed, durable, first-class Sewing Machines are in excellent favor everywhere.

Eleventhly. Because they prove superior to the most sanguine expectations.

The most exalted representation is never exaggerated.

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Agents for the sale of Willcox & Gibbs' celebrated single-thread Sewing Machines are eminently successful.

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No dissatisfaction is ever expressed, but hearty recommendations.

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STEAM ENGINE PACKING.

The modern and extremely popular packing, called

MILLER'S LUBRICATIVE,

OR

SOAP-STONE PACKING,

Has already been adopted by over 20,000 Locomotive and Stationary Engines, and is beyond question the easiest applied, the most durable, the cheapest, and wears the machinery the least of any steam engine packing yet introduced. It is not liable to burn or cut, does not require oil, and there is no waste in the use, as it is made of all sizes to suit the boxes, from ¼ to 2 inches in diameter. All persons interested in the use of the steam engine are particularly requested to give this packing a trial. A liberal discount will be made to dealers.

M. C. SADLER,
NO. 639 ARCH STREET, PHILA.
Sole Agent for Pennsylvania and Delaware.

See certificate below.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MOTIVE POWER AND MACHINERY, ERIE RAILWAY, NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR:—In reply to your inquiries in relation to the comparative economy of Hemp Packing, as compared with Lubricating Packing, I will say that Hemp Packing, at an average cost of 33 cents per pound, costs us 2 3-10 mills per mile run, while the Lubricating Packing costs, at an average cost of $1 2 3 cents per pound, 1 1-16 mill per mile run. We propose to use it exclusively for all Steam Stuffing Boxes. Very truly yours,

H. G. BROOKS, Supt. M. P. & M.

P. S.—The popular

HYDRAULIC PACKING,

Adapted to cold-water pumps, and made similar to the Lubricative Packing, but of different material, will be furnished promptly any size from ½ to 2 inches, and will be found a superior article for pumps.

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E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

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Bought at the Recent Depressed Prices.

Shirting, Pillow, Sheeting, and Table Linens.
Table Cloths and Napkins, to match.
Wine Cloths, Doylies, Towels and Towelling.
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Blankets,
Honeycomb, Lancaster, Allendale, Jacquard, and other Spreads.

DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS,

In all qualities and widths, at the lowest rates.

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BROWN'S PATENT

COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads; is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

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No. 49 S. THIRD Street,
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Parties to whom the same may be offered are requested to give notice at the Company's Office,

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Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.

Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.

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Education for the Counting-room in the shortest possible time consistent with the interests of the student.

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In order to accommodate the large number of applicants for admission as students at the Conservatory, the limited number has been increased to *five hundred*, and the Subscription Books will be kept open until all vacancies shall be filled.

Instructions at the Class Rooms will positively begin on MONDAY, October 7.

Pupils' Season Tickets for the Grand Concerts and Matinees are now ready, and will be issued with the receipt for tuition. 1t 23t*

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.

A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 9 12 2m

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WEST TULPEHOCKEN STREET, GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE—A handsome double modern residence, containing fourteen rooms, exclusive of Wash room, Pantry, Storeroom, and China Closet, and with extra conveniences. Lot 100 feet by 216 feet deep; beautifully improved. Location most desirable. Also, superior Carpets and Furniture, nearly new, for sale if desired.

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The furniture can be sold with the house.

Apply on the premises. 10 3 10t

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TO RENT—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, handsomely furnished, to rent for two years and a-half, from November 1, 1867, in Montgomery county, short distance from Jenkintown Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Apply to

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I. L. CRAGIN & CO., NO. 320 COMMERCE Street—General Commission Merchants.—Constantly on hand and for sale at lowest market prices, Whale, Elephant, Black Fish, Cod Liver, and Sperm Oils, direct from New Bedford. Sole agents for the Eureka Company Machinery Oils, 9 9 1m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

R. STOCKETT MATTHEWS.

What a Loyal Marylander Thinks of the Situation.

The Great Mass Meeting at National Hall Last Evening.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Last evening, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, National Hall was nearly filled with the citizens of the Ninth Ward, to listen to the addresses of R. Stockett Matthews and others upon the issues of the day. The assemblage was very enthusiastic, and as Mr. Matthews appeared upon the platform, cheer after cheer rent the air. He was introduced by the Chairman, and, after the applause had subsided, spoke nearly as follows:—

Mr. Chairman, Only with a simple plea upon my lips, and only with an intense yearning in my heart for the good of our common country, do I appear before you to-night. You will pardon me if I say that I lack adequate words in which to give expression to the profound gratification which your warm and cordial greeting has awakened in my heart. The little boys who were born seven years ago have spent their brief life in the midst of civil discord and elements at strife.

The men with venerable heads who looked forward seven years ago with longing eyes towards the repose of the tomb, if they die now will pass into the dark valley so full of shadows with the sounds of contentions and anger, controversy and fierce debate, lingering upon their ears. "After life's fitful fever they may sleep well, but they leave men in the prime of manhood, and those who are just passing beyond the bounds of youth into the active arena of struggle, to carry on to its ultimate, its inevitable, and I believe its triumphant conclusion, the prolonged contest in which our countrymen have been engaged, and which has so widely divided them.

They leave us to carry on the old battle—the battle that was not alone a political, but a philosophical necessity, in the midst of which such strong and brave and irresistible moral energies and ideas had been eliminated, that the people of this land, by their own sense of right and by their inherent and ineradicable devotion to justice, have compelled the representative men of the nation, in all departments of the Government, little by little, step by step, to elevate themselves to the high level of the national demand and of the national necessity, until to-day in the republic there has been bred, in the midst of the fires of civil war, scorching all by its conflagration, but warming all by its regenerating heat, a race of men who will not rest until the last crowning capstone has been put upon the superb structure of universal, exact, and liberal freedom to all men, which is, in all save foundation, the work of their hands. (Applause.)

As the issue is an old one, so are the contending parties who appear before the tribunal of public opinion, and ask each for itself a verdict at your hands. It may be better, in a brief and condensed summary, to recall to your minds the leading incidents and events which distinguish the career of each, and, contrasting them, enable you to determine which of the two most merits your confidence and your sympathy, and the fruition of confidence and sympathy, which is your suffrages. If one of your acquaintances should approach you in the ordinary routine of business, and ask from you a partial investment of your capital in some adventure of his own, or, what is bolder, perhaps, seek to induce you to intrust him with the exclusive management of your affairs, it would be the part of a prudent and wise man, trained in all the discipline of practical life, to investigate his claims to your faith, and to see upon what basis he would ask to be permitted to risk your fortune, your honor, and your reputation.

Because not merely by that would you be putting your reputation and wealth at the perils of future engagements, but it might be that he would bring into that copartnership all his own antecedents, all the entanglements of his past life, all the embarrassments from which he had not been able to rid himself, and the new concern might upon the very first day of its creation be covered over with the contempt, the stigma, and the reproach which would come from a union with a disreputable and unreliable partner.

Now, if I can show to you, my countrymen, that the present unhappy and distracted condition of the country menaces us with more perils than those through which we have passed, and that we are opposing, not a brave and generous foe, but an enemy the more to be dreaded because he professes to be a friend—if I can show you that there has been no epoch so fraught with imminent hazard to the unity of our people, and the security of our institutions, you will shun alliance with that hypocritical and canting band of placemen who ask you to surrender into their hands the pacification of the vexed questions of our doubtful peace. The end of war is peace—the harvests of peace should be gathered by those who sowed its seeds—the men who conquered a reluctant peace, full of honor and dignity, should establish the terms of our future dealing with those who scattered the seeds of war. The nation's brave and loyal men—not its secret and subtle foes—must work out an ample salvation for us.

We look back upon the perils through which we have gone, and through which we have borne ourselves so proudly, so boldly, and so valiantly, and we know that these were dangers which brave men in the exercise of honorable intelligence, and by putting forth all the inborn strength of the nobility and manhood of our people, could meet and overcome.

But the hazards which underlie these times are those which spring from perjury, recreancy, and turpitude in high places; from the malign and corrupt ambition of public servants notorious for their perverse and dogged wills, for their crooked and tortuous temperaments; from men of implacable resentments, the fires of whose seething passions are fanned and kept hot by the machinations of debauched and bankrupt politicians, the jackals and parasites who surround the President and his Cabinet Ministers; and to-day there reigns, with terrible power for evil, in the lofty places of the republic, a wretched cabal of plotters of discord and brewers of mischief, who are prepared to risk anything upon the chances of the hour, for the attainment of their purposes, although the consummation of their schemes may beget the ruin and desolation of the land.

There are two parties—the one with a short record of but seven years. 'Tis scarcely seven years since Liberty, driven from your Capitol, sought asylum in the eyrie of the eagle, and borne upwards upon its wings, sent through all the land her lamentations over the perverse ruin which the existing dominant party of the time was seeking to bring upon the country, and sailing over the fastnesses of the mountains, over the recesses of the valleys, over the rural hamlets, over the workshops, over the country, over every place where the men of the nation plied their daily toil and earned their daily bread, awakened every man to the necessity of organizing a new party; and in the summer of 1860 the Republican party, as it is now called, first sprang into existence as a national organization—(applause)—and demanded the support of the franchises of the American people.

What has been its career since then? There never yet has lived in any land a poet who could give us an epic that would tell its daily glories. There never yet has lived a painter whose skilful brush, dipped in the colors of the rainbow even, could give us the radiant splendor of its achievements, as from day to day it has carried forward the accomplishment of God's holy purposes, and the working out of justice and right among all men. (Vociferous applause.)

No sculptor amid the classic traditions of Rome, no statuary amid the the palaces of art of the Old World, filled with the inspirations of antiquity or of modern times, can be found to execute a figure or group or figures that would fitly tell posterity, in symbolical grandeur of attitude, grace, and amplitude of outline, and symmetry of proportion, what this new party, this party of a new epoch, born amid tribulation, has done, not alone for the United States, not alone for the continent of America, but for all lands, for all continents, for all people, and for all time. (Renewed applause.)

It sent its first representative man to the home of our Presidents, with a simple, unsullied unadulterated Western nature, who needed no kingly trappings, no insignia of royalty, for Nature herself had adorned him with all that was strong and lovely—(applause)—and had given him her patent of nobility, with seals upon it that are indestructible and imperishable, so that hereafter, when men come to write of the proudest lineage in our land, they will place the simple birth, rise, growth, expansion, usefulness, and fame of Abraham Lincoln above all the deeds and life of all. (Tremendous applause, continued for several minutes.)

As the President stepped over the threshold of amazing responsibility, and duty too vast for his prescience to compass—trembling with apprehensions for the next step in the nation's seeming headlong rush to destruction—diffident of his own faculties to bear the vast cares which were imposed upon him—horrified by the widespread auguries of evil which confronted his vision on every side—he met his weak and wretched predecessor rushing forth into infamy and execration—walking forth from the halls where he had presided over the intrigues of the nation's conspirators, to contemplate in retirement the sad record of a recreant Administration, pregnant with unutterable degradation—walking forth from four years of misfeasance and crime—the fitting incarnation of Democratic proclivities, and only inferior to John Wilkes Booth in the logical consummation of the Democratic maxim, "Ruin to the country—spoils to our party."

Abraham Lincoln went, already burdened, into the White House, if I may call it by that name. He found Freedom not tottering upon her pedestal, but found her prostrated in the dust. He found the sceptre of the republic broken, the reins of government thrown on the backs of careening steeds, and the car ship of state ready to be dashed in irremediable ruin. He found the Senate and House of Representatives full of his enemies. He found the nation alarmed, sensitive, apprehensive, gloomy, distrustful of him, treading, as it were, upon the burning crest of a volcano that was seething within its bosom, with pent up fires that threatened at any moment to break forth and overwhelm the land, as Herculaneum and Pompeii had been overwhelmed years and years ago.

He found, too, that commerce was singing to itself pleasant promises of security, found that trade was busy with its manufactures, the merchant in his counting room, counting over his balance-sheet; he found every man fulfilling the behests of his daily life, and throughout all the nation a reluctance to believe that there was danger ahead, an unwillingness to think that our Southern (!) brethren (how much that word "brethren" has cost us in this long struggle) actually, bodily, and meaningly meant to take up arms for the purpose of asserting the rights which they claimed to have, and claimed to have been violated and trampled upon by the Congress of the United States, as the representatives of the people.

There was not a single man in the whole North who had courage enough to say the people of the South must not succeed, and the people of the North must take up arms and enter into the arena fully armed from head to foot prepared to fight in reality, and fight to exterminate, if need be, rather than the Rebellion should succeed. (Applause.) William H. Seward prophesied us from day to day that we would have peace, that the war would not last more than thirty days.

From the 4th of March to the 15th of April, 1861, there was plenty of trickery, chicanery, corrupt diplomacy, and not a single man in the land who said to the Southern people—as he ought to have said, and as all our public men should have said—at that time, "Be it so. The very moment you unsheath the sword we will not only follow your example, but we will do more: we will throw away the scabbard from our own. You tell us that this civil war shall be waged over all our land, and you expect to be exempt from its horrors and its devastations, that you alone will be able to bear its hardships.

"We tell you we will not permit the flaming line of combat to cross the borders that lie between the capital and the new country which you promise to establish upon the ruins of the Union; that we will march down into the South, not with a single army, but with army after army, with all the implements of modern warfare; and wherever you invite a struggle you shall have it at your doors, at your firesides, in the midst of the graves of your forefathers, on the wide savannas of the South, by your winding rivers, at the feet of your lofty mountains, and we will push you step by step, and step by step, to the surges of the ocean and the gulf, and the longer you resist, the worse it will be for you.

"We intend to fight on until we have made you realize that the institutions of the Government of the United States are the best not only for us, but for you and your children; and although you have never appreciated them, and have derided them for years, because you sought to put an antagonistic institution above them, we will wipe out that antagonism, and will destroy the single institution which has been the sole source of your arrogance, your pretended devotion to a republican form of government. We will give you equal and exact laws, and institutions in which you can cherish a feeling of pride, and be blessed. And we will show you that the republic, which had its birth-place on the battle-fields of the Revolution, that has gone through two foreign wars triumphantly, can go through a civil war, save, preserve, protect, and defend all the purposes which are embodied in our organic law, and make a grander, a nobler, and a more potent civilization than we have ever had before as a heritage for your posterity." (Loud applause.)

There were no men in 1861 to utter such brave words. There have been those since then to do such brave things (renewed applause), and what was not foretold as menacing or as prophecy, has been realized as fact, and stands as immutable as the everlasting hills. You remember what transpired from the 15th of April. I want to go over the first year of the war, and I mean to do so as rapidly, but as succinctly, as is possible.

You know how difficult a task it is to condense into a speech of an hour the leading events in the grand march of the people up to a higher life, higher honor, higher privileges, and higher usefulness, and the consciousness and self-respect of the individual dignity and individual value which none of us had until we wiped slavery out and learned the first lesson of real liberty. I forget with you, for the time being, Sumter, with its starving garrison, which the Rebels would never have taken if God, in His wise and inscrutable providence, had not seen that it was best for us that the fortress upon which we set our hopes, and upon which centred our fears for so many thrilling and anxious days, should yield to His will, and not to the guns of the batteries which were planted around the Horse Shoe in Charleston harbor.

I won't recall to you Baltimore, with its bloody streets—with the attack upon United States troops—I won't recall to you that spirit of loyalty which swept over the land and carried men away from their places of business to combat with those who attempted to dissolve the Union. I won't speak to you of Big Bethel, nor of Bull Run, nor of Ball's Bluff, nor of the army that, week after week and month after month, was permitted to lie in idleness and inactivity within and beyond the fortifications at Washington.

I won't speak to you of the march to Yorktown; I won't tell you of Manassas, with its quaker guns, but I desire to speak of the year 1862, when doubtful men were called upon to put out their flags, when doubtful journals hung out their banners, and when those who sympathized with the Rebellion were compelled to be silent at least, and respectful, if they had no love for and no faith in the institutions of the country.

After that the Democratic party, throwing aside all disguises, all attempts to mislead and deceive, came out openly, flagrantly, as the acknowledged and confessed allies, aiders, abettors and sympathizers with the people of the South, who were in arms against the Government of the United States. I take the two parties from that hour. The Republican party has been the right arm, the heart, the brains, the motive power, the treasury, the army, and the Congress of the United States. The Democracy has been the whining, wretched, whimpering, political hucksterey.

The speaker then proceeded to review the course of the two parties at length—characterizing the Democracy as the friends of the Rebels and the enemies of the Government, doing all they could during the Rebellion to overthrow the institutions of the Government, aiding the Rebels in their attempts to establish slavery as an institution of the country on a firm basis. The speaker also referred to the course of the Democratic judges, condemning in strong terms their decisions in regard to the national currency, and the law in regard to minors enlisting in the army and navy. He closed by exhorting his audience to stand by the Republican party, and elect their candidates by an overwhelming majority at the election on Tuesday next.

We regret that we cannot give the succeeding portions of Mr. Matthews' exhaustive argument, particularly his exposition of the gradual inroads upon the purity of the Bench which had been made by Democratic Judges, and the conversion of our Courts into manufactories of Democratic precedents. His peroration, which was interrupted by frequent and prolonged applause, was a superb portraiture of the Republican party, and a grand outburst of eloquent prophecy of the growth and expansion of our country. Those most familiar with the speaker pronounce the effort of last night far superior to any of his former speeches in this city.

Hearing at the Central Station.—George Brotherton, Thomas Brotherton, and Peter Burns had a further hearing before Alderman Beitler at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

James Reynold testified—Work in wareroom, Phœnixville Station; live northward on the Hill; two barrels of flour came there on the 15th ult., marked "A. Hughes;" George Brotherton called for them, and I delivered them to him; he did not take them away; another gentleman was with him.

Mr. Henry McGucken testified—Reside in North Ward, Phœnixville; am in the flour, feed, and coal business; saw prisoner at Phœnixville on the 18th of September; I met him on the street; he said he had two barrels of flour at the depot, misdirected; asked me to buy them, and I did so; paid $10 per barrel; I went to the depot and examined the flour; the barrels were marked "Red Stone Mills;" "A. Hughes" was marked on the other end of the barrels.

Mr. Reynolds, recalled, said the flour came from Philadelphia.

Mr. Mordecai M Ellis testified—Live in South Ward, Phœnixville; am engaged as clerk at depot; saw prisoner on the 18th of last month; he settled for two barrels of flour consigned to A. Hughes, thirty-two cents; he purchased two tickets for the 5·30 train for Philadelphia; had a person with him, five feet six inches high, with long black hair and whiskers.

Mr. Frank Manning testified—Am a salesman for Bunting & Turner, at Second and Chesnut streets; on the 18th had my attention called by an officer of the Corn Exchange Bank to Thomas Brotherton at the paying teller's desk of Corn Exchange Bank; he was counting money; he left the bank and went over to the corner of Chesnut street, and down Second quite fast; he was quite pale while in the bank.

They were held in $800 bail, each, to answer.

The Philadelphia Baptist Association.—The trustees of this Association have made the following report:—Balance in the Treasurer's hands for general expenses, $42·47; building fund, $121·45. The Honeywell School Fund is gradually increasing, and now amounts to the sum of $3768. Four trustees are to be elected at the present session, two in the place of Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., and George W. Lee, Esq., whose terms expire by the charter; one for the unexpired term of Rev. James B. Simmons, and one in place of Rev. Reuben Jeffrey, D. D., who are now no longer pastors within the bounds of the Association. The committee on time and place of next meeting reported in favor of the first Tuesday in October, 1868, at Calvary Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Republican Meeting.—A large Republican meeting was held last evening at Town Hall, Germantown. General Owen presided, and on taking the chair stated that he had just returned from a trip through a number of the western counties of the State, and was glad to say that the prospects of a brilliant Republican victory were very encouraging. Speeches were made by Hon. James M. Campbell, General Littlefield, and others.

A Republican meeting was also held at the Commissioners' Hall, Thirty-seventh and Market, and speeches were made by the Hon. William D. Kelley, Colonel Louis Wagner, ex-Governor Pollock, and others.

Escaped.—Yesterday afternoon, after the adjournment of the Quarter Sessions, Thomas Jones, convicted some time since of robbing the American Hotel, escaped from one of the court officers. There was a motion for a new trial pending in his case. Shortly before the adjournment Jones feigned sickness, and while out of the court room the van left for prison. The officer in charge then started to walk to the prison. On the way Jones escaped by running up an alley.

Lecture by John B. Gough.—A lecture is advertised to be delivered by this gentleman on Wednesday evening next, at Horticultural Hall. The subject of the lecture, "Eloquence and Orators," is one which will at once attract the attention of our lecture-going community, as it is one of his very best platform efforts. Another lecture will be given by the same gentleman on Thursday evening, when he will deliver his world-renowned "Fact and Fiction." Tickets at Ashmead's on Wednesday morning.

Captain Brown Back Again.—Captain Brown, who was taken from the custody of Superintendent Perkins, of the County Prison, by a New York judge, when held on a charge of contempt of court, was surrendered to Mr. Perkins yesterday.

The Shares now being sold in aid of the Riverside Institute are going off so rapidly that it is hoped the final distribution of presents will take place before January next, the time announced. Those who contemplate assisting in the endowment of this home for soldiers' and sailors' orphans should act at once. Office No. 1225 Chesnut street.

Cheap Soap! Good Soap!—Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior Hard Soap. Twelve pounds of Soft Soap for one cent. Every family can make their own Soap. All varieties of Soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. It is a new concentrated lye for making Soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic Seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when mixed with refuse fat, produces the best detersive Soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of all the wholesale grocers and druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

Important to Buyers of Hosiery Goods.—Messrs. Cook & Brother, No. 53 North Eighth street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia keeping *all grades* of Hosiery at *Retail* who import their own goods. They feel assured—

1. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade, they save their customers at least 25 per cent.
2. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control using the best yarns, and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.
3. That, having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North Eighth street.

"The Capture of Richmond!"—This rebellious town was attacked on Friday with a detachment of Marines from the Navy Yard, conveyed to the front in four horse-cars of the Second and Third streets line. Immediately on arriving in front of the enemy, our forces got off the rear platform and deployed around the back streets to hunt for "worms." The enemy, in leaving the mash-tubs, were heard to exclaim, "Och, me Richmond, wid all her faults I love her *still*." The Marshal, after having destroyed the illicit distilleries, returned the Marines to the Navy Yard, and bought himself a new suit of clothes from Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental, in place of the one he spoilt in the war.

Sooner or Later, a neglected Cold will develop a constant Cough, Shortness of Breath, Failing Strength, and Wasting of Flesh—the avant couriers of Consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce Bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe. In all affections of the Pulmonary organs, as well as in all Bronchial Complaints, Jayne's Expectorant is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands and its world-wide reputation attest—while in Coughs and Colds it acts speedily, and when taken according to directions, promptly removes them. Why not give this standard remedy an immediate trial? Sold by all Druggists.

Whole Columns might be written on the effective and beautiful operations of the Great American Sewing, Over-seaming, and Button-hole Machine, all happily combined in one instrument; easily understood, and not likely to get out of order. It is the last made, and certainly the best of all the sewing machines. It is placed before the public, on its own merits, as the only perfect sewing machine in the market. Call at the Exhibition rooms, southwest corner of Eleventh and Chesnut Streets, and be convinced of the truthfulness of this statement.

The American Combination Buttonhole Overseaming and Sewing Machine Company, are now pushing their business tremendously to keep pace with the demand for their machines. They have brought the quality and finish of their workmanship to great perfection, and can now defy all competition. Salesrooms at the corner of Eleventh and Chesnut.

Sale of Boots and Shoes.—We would call the special attention of the trade to the large fall sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by McClelland & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street, on Monday morning, October 7, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.

Fine Confections.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

Reimer, Second street, above Green, photographer, has been established nineteen years. Long experience has made the photographs emanating from this gallery superior. Six cards, or one large picture, $1. Twelve ferrotypes, 50 cents.

Is Comfort on the Shoulder Wanted?
☞ Purchase the "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."
☞ Purchase the "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."
☞ Purchase the "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."
McIntire & Bro., No. 1035 Chesnut street.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

Jones & Thacher, Printers, 510 Minor St.

☞ Tremendous Assortment
☞ *Tremendous Assortment*
☞ *Tremendous Assortment*
☞ *Tremendous Assortment*
Men's and Boys' Clothing! ☜
Men's and Boys' Clothing! ☜
Men's and Boys' Clothing! ☜
Men's and Boys' Clothing! ☜
☞ *Latest and Best Styles!*
☞ *Latest and Best Styles!*
☞ *Latest and Best Styles!*
☞ *Latest and Best Styles!*
Wanamaker & Brown.
The Largest Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises	6·01	Moon Rises	11·12
Sun Sets	5·37	High Water	7·03

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

Henry Winsor,
Charles Wheeler,
James T. Young.
} Monthly Committee.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 21
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	Sept. 21
Melita	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 21
C. of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 21
Weser	Southampton	New York	Sept. 21
W. Metropolis	Southampton	New York	Sept. 24
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 25
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 25
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 26
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 28
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 28
Etna	Antwerp	New York	Sept. 28
New York	Southampton	New York	Oct. 1
Germania	Southampton	New York	Oct. 2

FOR EUROPE.

Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 5
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Oct. 5
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 8
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Java	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
America	New York	Bremen	Oct. 10
Cella	New York	London	Oct. 12

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Georgia	New York	Vera Cruz	Oct. 5
Corsica	New York	Nassau	Oct. 5
Monterey	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 5
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 5
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 5
San Francisco	New York	San Juan	Oct. 10
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 11
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 12
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Oct. 15
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 17
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Brig Mary, McCulloch, Antwerp, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Fanny Keating, Daniels, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Ruby, Lee, Newburyport, Wannemacher & Co.
St'r J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Philadelphia, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, from Havana 2½ days, with sugar, etc., and passengers to Thomas Wattson & Sons.
Barque Istria, Sewell, 38 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to order. Towed up by tug E. A. Souder.
Schr E. S. Reeves, Gheen, 7 days from Rappahannock river, with posts to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr J. Weeks, Vandersllce, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr S. D. Ingraham, Dickinson, 4 days from Middletown, with stone to captain.
Schr Lottie, Taylor, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crewell & Collins.
Schr Clayton and Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship L. Skolfield, Skolfield, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 23d ult., lat. 48, lon. 56 21.
Schr R. R. Townsend, Townsend, hence, at Galveston 25th ult.
Schr Ida Nicholson, for Philadelphia, at Savannah 1st inst.
Schr John Atwood, from Provincetown for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 1st inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 41, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 2d inst.
Schr E. W. Pratt, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Edgartown 29th ult.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Fisher, hence, at Salem 2d inst.
Schrs A. Mason, Rose, and I. Thompson, Baker, hence, at Georgetown 3d inst.
Schr W. G. Dearborn, Foster, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington 2d inst.
Schrs T. C. Smith, Lake; A. M. Flanagan, Cain; A. E. Martin, Lloyd; J. Kenzie, Lake; Rescue, Kelly; C. E. Paige, Frink; Eliza and Rebecca, Price; Restless, Baxter; E. G. Willard, Parsons; M. Milnes, Burdge; J. Allderdice, Jackaway; C. E. Elmer, Haley; and L. S. Levering, Corson, hence, at Boston 3d inst.
Steamer New York, Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown 3d inst.
Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

MISCELLANY.

Schr George Edwards, hence, was ashore yesterday on Sandy Hook. There were two fore-and-aft schrs ashore on the Romer Shoal. A despatch from Sandy Hook, dated noon yesterday, says the schr George Edwards had bilged, and is full of water. She lies well up on the beach.

Schr Clara Bell, Amesbury, for New York, sailed from Key West 1st inst., with the damaged cargo of the steamship George Cromwell.

A SHORT RECEIPT TO CHEAPEN COAL—Buy a Patent Ash Sifter of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE SYNOPTICAL NEEDLE CASE HAS four sizes extra quality needles, each in its separate compartment, enclosed in an ornamental case. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

"THEY COST TOO MUCH!"—THAT IS, A Clothes Wringer at from $7·50 to $15. Why a few months' abstinence from cigars and rum toddies would provide the means, and your wife and family would think the better of you for the sacrifice. Several kinds are for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15§

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [49]

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER.
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. CAPEN,
8 28wsm5p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17§5p

HORSE BLANKETS. CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. No. 631 MARKET Street, Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door. [4 11 tuths5p§

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p§

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—
PAUL E. GIRARD,
FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street
PHILADELPHIA 22 5p§

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 15p§

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24§

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7§5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

ROOFS, WALLS, DECKS, ETC.—AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT COMPANY, Office No. 513 N. THIRD Street. For preventing all roofs from leaks, to keep walls free from dampness, and decks, tanks, cisterns, and joints of every kind tight, and bottoms of ships, etc., from worms, ends of posts that go into the earth sound, and materials generally from corroding and decay, this Paint stands unequalled. For sale in cans or casks, ready for use at all times, and suited to all climates.
10 3 1m JOSEPH LEEDS.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPOT,
IRONING TABLES, SAFES,
STEP-LADDERS,
COAL HODS
And a general variety of Kitchen Utensils, at
B. A. WILDMAN'S,
8 28 tuths5p§ No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

PRANG'S
AMERICAN CHROMOS
IN IMITATION OF OIL PAINTINGS.
Published by L. PRANG & CO., Boston. Sold in all Picture Stores. Send for Catalogue. 10 1 tuthsim

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST
8 28tutharp J. G. FULLER.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
Philadelphia.
84mwf§0

NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENT OF NEW YORK LINES FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, passengers for New York will take the 9 A. M., 1·30, and 6·30 P. M. lines.
FARE.......$3·25
Returning from New York to West Philadelphia Depot at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.
10 4 3t W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

BONNET OPENING.

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,
WILL OPEN
FALL BONNETS,
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3. [9 302mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET
Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16§

BONNET OPENING,
WEDNESDAY, October 2.
E. P. GILL & CO.,
10 2 24t NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

CURTAINS.

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscribers are now receiving their
FALL ASSORTMENT
OF NEW AND ELEGANT MATERIALS FOR
DRAWING-ROOM,
CHAMBER, LIBRARY, AND
DINING-ROOM
WINDOW CURTAINS,
LAMBREQUINS, CHAIR AND SOFA COVERINGS, ETC.
Comprising the Latest Importations and Newest Designs and Fabrics, in
RICH PLAIN SATINS,
BROCATELS,
LAMPISADES,
SILK TERRY, COTELINE,
SATIN DE LAINE,
PLAIN WOOL REPS,
NEW STYLE BROCHE AND SATIN STRIPED REPS AND TERRY,
French Embroidered Lace Curtains,
The richest imported, and a very large assortment of NOTTINGHAM, SWISS AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, TASSELS, ETC., all of which will be PUT UP when desired, in the newest and most tasteful manner, in town or country, by experienced and reliable workmen.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
9 18 ws6t NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM

RHEUMATISM.
Positively a Certain Cure.
NO QUACK MEDICINE.
NO IODIDE, POTASSA, COLCHICUM, OR MERCURY.
DR. J. P. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALIGIA.
USED INWARDLY. USED INWARDLY.
A legal guarantee given, stating exact quantity warranted to cure, or money refunded.
The only permanent Rheumatic Cure prepared by a regular physician in America. It is warranted not injurious.
Best Philadelphia physicians prescribe it, and cured by it. Among them Dr. Walton, No. 154 North Seventh street.
Best lawyers and judges cured by it. Among them Hon. Judge Lee, Camden, opposite Philadelphia.
An Alderman of the city cured by it—His Honor Alderman Comly, Twenty-third Ward.
And thousands of certificates endorse its curative power, and its discovery was truly a modern miracle.
Prepared by Dr. FITLER, one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians. Principal Office
No. 29 South FOURTH St.,
BETWEEN MARKET AND CHESNUT.
Advice and consultations free of charge, daily. All orders and inquiries by mail answered. [6 29mws tf§p

SEWING MACHINES.

GET THE BEST!
"Comparison the only test."
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE
THE FIRST PRIZE at the PARIS EXPOSITION.
Making four different Stitches with self-adjusting Tension in Shuttle.
WHITNEY & LUKENS,
GENERAL AGENTS,
9 25 wsmtf NO. 1123 CHESNUT STREET.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER STORES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4, 1867.}

By direction of the Quartermaster-General, a large lot of Quartermaster Stores, rated as unserviceable, will be sold at auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Brevet Colonel Asa P. Blunt, A. Q. M., commencing on MONDAY, October 14, at 10 A.M., consisting in part of—

72 Chopping Axes and handles.
516 Blankets.
15,000 Carriage Bolts, (1402 lbs.)
5,000 Tire Bolts.
215 Bail Buckets.
352 Gum do.
2,152 Breast Chains.
4,280 Halter do.
1,237 Trace do.
111 Hay Forks.
176 sets Lead Mule Harness.
84 sets Wheel Mule Harness.
655 feet large fire Hose.
589 feet leather Hose.
[illegible] feet small water do.
160 Picks.
1,74[illegible] lbs. Manilla Rope.
56 Cross Cut Saws.
134 Shovels.
1 Iron Safe.
45 Anvils.
118 Brace Bits.
144 Mule Bits.
292 Riding Bridle Bits.
1,160 Wagon Bridles.
153 Ambulance Bridles.
414 Office Chairs.
3,056 H. & M. Collars.
1,046 Wagon Covers.
90 Office Desks.
939 Handsaw Files.
982 assorted Files.
700 Head Halters and Straps.
300 lbs. Sheet Iron.
494 yards Cocoa Matting.
300 joints Stove Pipe.
600 Breeching Rings.
60 McClellan Saddles.
48 Wagon Saddles.
18,900 lbs. Grain Sacks.
687 lbs. Sheet Zinc.

And a large lot of other articles.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Purchases must be removed within ten days.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
10 5 7t Brevet Brigadier-Gen. U. S. Army.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
J. E. McDONOUGH........Lessee and Manager,
EXCITEMENT INCREASING.
HOUSE THRONGED NIGHTLY
with the
ELITE AND BEAUTY OF PHILADELPHIA,
to witness the most gorgeous spectacle ever produced,
THE BLACK CROOK,
THE BLACK CROOK
and the magnificent
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
who are received nightly with
SHOUTS OF ADMIRATION.
NOTICE.—Residents of adjoining towns have now an opportunity of witnessing this Grand Spectacle and return home at an early hour. The performance closes at 10½ o'clock.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Seats secured without extra charge at LEE & WALKER'S Music Store, CHESNUT Street, above Seventh street, and at the ACADEMY from 10 until 3 o'clock.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, October 5, 1867,
A DOUBLE BILL.
TWO GREAT PLAYS.
SIXTH NIGHT OF
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH,
AND LAST TIME
of the beautiful play entitled
WINE WORKS WONDERS;
OR, THE INCONSTANT.
Young Mirabel..................JAMES E. MURDOCH
supported by
THE BEST COMPANY IN THIS CITY.
To conclude with a Melo Drama, in two acts, entitled
HAWK, THE HIGHWAYMAN;
OR, THE
CONVICT'S DEATH.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
THIS AFTERNOON,
FAMILY MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. cor. NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at 8.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, October 5, engagement for one night only of the celebrated Comedian, Mr. JOHN SEFTON, who will appear in the character of Jemmy Twitcher, in the Drama of the GOLDEN FARMER. First night of the Drama of WAITING FOR THE VERDICT. Blinkey Brown, Mr. W. Gomersal; Sarah Sawyer, Mrs. W. Gomersal, with original Duet and Dance by Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal, entitled, "Dance, Sarah, Dance." Monday, first night of the accomplished actress, Miss C. THOMPSON.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Doors open at 7; commences at 7¾.
LAST NIGHT OF E. EDDY
and MISS HENRIETTA IRVING.
A great Bill. Three pieces, Tragedy, Drama, and Farce.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Oct. 5, 1867.
WILLIAM TELL, BLACK-EYED SUSAN, and the DUMB BELLE.
Mr. EDDY and Miss IRVING in all three pieces.
Monday—FALCONER'S INNISFALLEN,
With new Scenery and great Cast.
Miss KATE REIGNOLDS and Mr. E. FALCONER.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
GREAT SUCCESS OF TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTRELS.
L. V. TUNISON and H. PARSONS.........Proprietors
SAMUEL S. SANFORD.........................Stage Manager
OPEN FOR THE SEASON WITH
EPH. HORN, FRANK MORAN,
W. BUDWORTH, C. CHURCH,
AND THE LARGEST AND MOST TALENTED COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
Seats can be secured in advance without Extra Charge.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance begins at 8.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19tf

ASSEMBLY BUILDING.—
"THE PLAINS AND ROCKY MOUNTAINS."
J. L. RINGWALT'S ILLUSTRATED LECTURE
having proved eminently successful, will be repeated every evening during the week, commencing
MONDAY, September 30.
WUNDERLICH'S MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS, Illustrative of Plain and Mountain Scenery, and many other large and accurate views, will be exhibited every evening.
Admission, 50 cents. Children's tickets, 25 cents. Secured seats, without extra charge, at Trumpler's music store, No. 926 Chesnut street; also at Turner Hamilton's bookstore, No. 106 South Tenth street. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8. 9 30 6t

CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
BLIND TOM'S CONCERTS.
POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2·30, Farewell Matinee, AND EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Admission....................50 cents
Children under 12..............25 cents
Reserved Seats.................75 cents
Tickets at Charles W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street; also, at the Hall. [9 30 6t
Balcony reserved for colored persons. Admission, 25c.

TICKETS NOW READY FOR BLIND TOM'S CONCERT
AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, October 11.
Tickets, Fifty Cents. Reserved Seats, Seventy-five Cents.
For sale at Perkinpine & Higgins', No. 56 N. Fourth street. Also, at Methodist Episcopal Book Rooms, No. 1018 Arch street.
Come and hear his last Concert.
Secure your seats early, as the number of reserved seats are limited. 1t*

THE MEAGHER TESTIMONIAL.
THE BUST
OF
MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS F. MEAGHER
WILL BE ON EXHIBITION
AT NO. 710 SANSOM STREET,
FROM OCTOBER 1st, UNTIL THE 5TH.
THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED. 9 30 6t*

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—
GRAND MATINEE,
By CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA of 40 Performers,
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON
(Commencing October 3, 1867), at 3 o'clock.
Vocalist—Mr. Jean Louis, Musical Director of Mendelssohn Society.
SINGLE ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Package of four Tickets for $1.
To be had at Boner & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door. 9 25 1m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE
OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.
POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.
E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT,
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.
Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey. 2 28§

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY
NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.
GEORGE SHARP,
Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m
J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

Evening Telegraph
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.
Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1867.

THE following is an extract from a speech delivered by Judge Ludlow in the Hall of the Washington Engine Company:—

"IF WILLIAM H. SEWARD SHOULD BE ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, I WOULD BE IN FAVOR OF A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION, and, moreover, the South would be justified in dissolving the Union in case of such an event."

The Democratic Party—Its Record and Its Proposed Policy.

THE effort which is being made to seduce Republicans into the support of the Democratic party makes it proper that the *record* of that party should be carefully considered. If it is to be entrusted with political power, we want to know what use it will make of the trust. Whither will it lead us? We can only judge of the future by the past, and, judging by the past, we certainly can find very little encouragement for trusting to Democratic leadership. For thirty years preceding the Rebellion the Democratic party had almost uninterrupted control of the Government. How was that power used? Was it employed to build up and strengthen and consolidate the Union, to ortify the principles of free government, and to extend the area of free institutions; to develop true nationality of sentiment and patriotic devotion to the great Republic itself, as the noblest and dearest inheritance bequeathed to us by the great and good men of former times? By no means. On the contrary, its power was used to further the ambitious and sectional schemes of the slave oligarchy—to extend the area of human bondage, to break down the most sacred safeguards of civil liberty—to oster State pride at the expense of devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and to prepare the way for the final catastrophe of the Rebellion—a catastrophe which, in the intentions of its leaders, involved nothing less than the total overthrow of free institutions on this continent, and the erection of a vast slave empire on their ruins! The Rebellion of 1861 was but the natural sequence, the necessary outgrowth, of the principles and policy of the Democratic party. The period between 1830 and 1860 will stand as the darkest era in American history. It covers the suppression of the right of petition in the House of Representatives, the violation of the mails by the slave oligarchy, the passage of the infamous Fugitive Slave bill, the repeal of the Missouri compromise restriction, the Kansas outrages and the attempt to force the pro-slavery Lecompton Constitution upon a protesting people, and the prostitution of the Supreme Court to the shameless avowals, the false history, and the false law of the Dred Scott decision, These are the *monuments* erected along the pathway of the Democratic party. These are its credentials, its certificates of character, its recommendations to public confidence and favor.

But the later record of this party is still more atrocious. The Rebellion of 1860-61 was nothing more or less than the Rebellion of the Democratic party. The Rebel leaders were the leaders of the Democratic party, and its supporters, both North and South, were Democrats alone. A Democratic President played into their hands; and the Government was passed over to the Republicans with eleven States in open rebellion; a hostile Confederacy fully organized; armies in the field, armed and equipped with munitions stolen from the United States; ships, forts, and arsenals treacherously delivered up to the traitors; and the whole fabric of the Government apparently trembling to its fall. *This* was the pass to which thirty years of Democratic rule had brought us!

During the long and bitter struggle that followed, the Democratic party was the open, notorious, and avowed sympathizer with the Rebellion; and the latest recorded utterance of a Democratic National Convention is that the war for the Union was a "failure" and a disgrace. The Union was saved, the Rebellion was suppressed, and the authority of the nation was restored, *in spite* of all that the Democratic party could do to the contrary.

This is the *record* of the party that now asks the people to entrust it with power! Could any demand be more absurd and impudent? What! Give a party power that has shown only a fatal capacity for using it to evil ends? that has already nearly ruined the country, plunged us into civil war, heaped up a mountain load of debt, and sacrificed upon the bloody altar of a wicked rebellion a half million of precious human lives? The idea [illegible] madness and national suicide.

The suppression of the Rebellion has left us the great work of reconstruction, the most important problem by far that ever engaged the attention of the American people. What does the Democratic party propose to do with reference to this vital question? On what principles does it propose to reorganize the Rebel States? It exhibits upon this important topic its usual fatal proclivity towards evil. It would have the nation commit the unpardonable folly and crime of organizing *Rebel oligarchies* in each of the Rebel States. It would leave loyalty at the South without a shred of support, without a shadow of protection. It would put the vast powers of State organizations, with their revenues, resources, arms, arsenals, militia, etc., into the exclusive hands of men who are bitterly, implacably hostile to the Union and to the principles of free government on which it is founded. Democratic reconstruction means a Rebel oligarchy at the South and a Rebel balance of power throughout the nation. Are the people prepared for this? Is *this* to be the result of all our sorrows and sacrifices for four long and bitter years?

The record of the Democratic party shows that it is unfit to be trusted with political power. Its proposed policy for the future equally condemns it. For the great purposes of free government, national growth, individual prosperity, and public renown, the people must seek some better and more worthy organ. What better, or what more worthy, than the great Union Republican party?

Where the Workingmen of Philadelphia Stand.

WE notice in our sister city of Pittsburg the nomination of three Legislative tickets by the citizens of the great workshop of our State—a Republican, a Democratic, and a Workingman's. We regret this triangular fight, not because we consider that the workingmen should not have made their nominations, but because it was the duty of the Republicans of Pittsburg to ratify their selection, and not place a party ticket in the field. The reason why we favor such a coalition is founded on the natural sympathy and unity of interest between the laborer and the Republicans. Why, the very birth of the Republican party was caused by the desire of the people to elevate labor, and do away with the degradation in which it was held in the Southern States! And if the hands of our great party were stretched out to help the blacks, who had no claim but pity, how much more does our heart beat in unison with the injuries of our own citizens whom the oppression of capital is seeking to enslave! The Democratic party, on the contrary, is essentially opposed to the true interests of the Pennsylvania workingmen. It is composed either of the newly imported foreign element or of the rich and powerful moneyed men, who naturally seek to secure a tyranny of wealth, an aristocracy of capital. The Republican party is a party "of the people, by the people, and for the people," and those of its members who seek to play into the hands of the capitalists, if such there be, are acting in opposition to the moving spirit of the organization throughout our State.

The workingmen of Philadelphia send greetings to those of Pittsburg. A common battle is being fought. They, too, in the Quaker City are having as severe a struggle as their brethren in the West. Here they are working as zealously against Judge Ludlow for the Common Pleas as we hope the citizens of Pittsburg are striving to defeat Judge Sharswood.

The battle is going on over the same grounds. Judge Ludlow, the nominee and pet of the Democratic party, has declared himself to be the enemy of trades unions of all sorts and kinds, and denounces them in the most unmeasured terms as tyrannous. The issue, hence, is clearly made up. The trades union men of all classes are to-day striving together to defeat the common enemy, and to defeat the party which has endorsed his infamous doctrines of oppression and wrong. We hope that our friends in the West are doing likewise. There, as here, the real enemies of the workingman are the sycophants and time-servers who, under the false title of Democrats, are seeking to gain political power at the expense of the working classes, and by pretending to favor their cause. Workingmen, they do but *use* you to gain an end, and they will abandon you at the beck and call of their leaders, who are all of them the rich capitalists of the State. Wealth, in the Democratic party, is the only criterion of power, while the Republican party is seeking, with all the strength of a great, living organization, to give power to *brains*. With brains, and skill, and numbers, we do not fear a contest between capital and the bone and sinew of the land. We speak advisedly, and we speak for the Republican party of this section of our State, when we say, that the supporters of Judge Williams sympathizes thoroughly and only with the workingmen in this contest, and that the success of Pittsburg's favorite son will be esteemed by the workingmen of Philadelphia as a triumph for the great doctrine of the rights of labor as against the exactions of capital.

The New Whisky Insurrection.

IN our fourth edition of yesterday we gave the full particulars of the great raid upon the unlicensed distilleries of Richmond, in which the civil authorities were supported by a file of marines, and carried everything before them. The section of Richmond in which these operations were carried on fairly rivals Bedford street and its environs, in downright filthiness and utter depravity. The policemen who are familiar with the neighborhood variously estimate the number of stills which have been in undisturbed operation for months past at from one to four hundred, of which number but a single one has been worked under a license. The others have been operated chiefly during the night, the darkness reeking with the fumes of boiling whisky. And this whisky was of the most villainous description, having cheap molasses for its basis and the most deadly poisons for its flavoring and coloring condiments. On Thursday afternoon, a vigorous effort was made by the revenue officials to put an end to its manufacture, but a wild rabble of women assailed the officers, and drove them from the ground. Yesterday the victory was on the side of law and order, and a clean and thorough sweep was made as far as the raid extended. It is the plain duty of the United States authorities to push forward the work undertaken until every illegal still is broken up. If the marines are not strong enough in point of numbers to carry out the programme, it is the duty of Marshal Ellmaker to call upon the Grey Reserves and National Guard for assistance. Let these two gallant regiments occupy the ground and establish a permanent encampment thereon, until the task of the civil authorities is completed. When the stills lately in operation are all suppressed, it will be a comparatively easy task to prevent their reëstablishment. The question of expense should not be taken into consideration, as ten thousand dollars devoted to the suppression of these open violators of the law will be returned to the Treasury a hundred-fold in the shape of duties on liquor legitimately manufactured.

Our Ticket and the Soldiers Upon It.

THE Democrats who, in their hypocritical professions of love for the soldier, attempt to make a point against the Republicans because the latter placed no soldiers on their city and county ticket, are careful to say nothing of the fact that there are four Colonels, who did good service in the war, on the Republican legislative ticket of this city. Looking over the entire tickets of both parties, we find that the Democrats have nominated only *three* soldiers, while the Republicans have nominated *four* for important offices. These are:—Colonel Charles Kleckner, of the Sixth District; Colonel Elisha W. Davis, of the Tenth District; Colonel Marshall C. Hong, of the Sixteenth District; and Colonel John Clark, of the Seventeenth District. These are gentlemen who are well qualified as civilians for the positions to which they will be elected, and they have proved themselves true and gallant soldiers in the war for the Union, besides.

Colonel Kleckner, who originally enlisted in the 48th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers and afterwards became Colonel of the 172d, and then of the 184th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was with the Army of the Potomac during the whole war, and participated in nearly all of the hardest-fought battles of that army. His military record has already been published and commented upon in a complimentary manner in the *Sunday Dispatch* and other journals of this city, and we notice that the Snyder county *Tribune*, the Pottsville *Miners' Journal*, the Mifflinsburg *Telegraph*, and many other papers in the interior of the State, have noticed the fact of Colonel Kleckner's nomination, and have spoken of his military services and his high character as a man in terms of warmest praise. Colonel Kleckner's opponent, Mr. Barney McNally, is also something of a warrior, but his battles have generally been fought under a roof. In the present campaign, he has received several wounds at and *by* the hands of his own constituents.

Colonel E. W. Davis, of the Tenth District, was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 121st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Chapman Biddle, in which capacity he did good service. He was engaged in a number of hard-fought battles, and acquitted himself with honor to his State.

Colonel Marshall C. Hong's military record is well known. He enlisted as a private in the 95th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was soon promoted to a Captaincy for his bravery and soldierly qualifications. He was in many of the bloodiest battles of the war, and came out of them all with credit.

Colonel John Clark has a first-class military record in connection with the Third Pennsylvania Reserves. He did his whole duty as a soldier.

Such are the four Colonels on the Republican ticket. With these we have, among other candidates for the Legislature, such well-known and sterling citizens as Edmund S. Yard, James Holgate, George T. Thorn, David Foy, and others, constituting altogether one of the most respectable Legislative tickets ever placed before the people of this city by any party.

The Republican ticket, city, county, and legislative, is one that we may well feel satisfied with, and we have the fullest confidence that all soldiers as well as civilians who have a due regard for the honor of the city will vote the whole Republican ticket.

Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

IN what we have hitherto said respecting the Republican candidates, the claims of our candidate for Clerk of the Orphans' Court have not received due attention. The candidates for Judge, Sheriff, and City Treasurer have occupied so much attention, that Mr. Batturs has not received the notice that he and the office for which he is a candidate deserve.

The office of Clerk of the Orphans' Court in this city is a very important one, and should be filled by a thoroughly competent and proper man. That Mr. Batturs is such a man, even his most bitter political opponents have never denied. He has been chief clerk in the office for eight years, and has for a large portion of that time been virtually the head of the office.

Mr. Batturs was a candidate for the Republican nomination for this office in 1861, but withdrew in favor of Mr. William C. Stevenson. He has always been a firm and consistent Republican, and was a faithful friend of the Union during the late war.

His opponent is Mr. Megary. He is, of course, a Democrat—a member of the party that constituted the "Northern wing of the Rebel army"—and the political associate of those whose hearts were with Davis and Lee during the Rebellion. The community has never been furnished with any evidence of Mr. Megary's qualifications for the office of Clerk of the Orphans' Court, while we have proof that his political principles by no means entitle him to office at the hands of the Philadelphia public.

While we have no fear that a single Republican will "scratch" the name of Mr. Batturs and substitute the name of Mr. Megary, we can confidently appeal to every proper-minded citizen, whatever may have been his past political affiliations, to vote for Mr. Batturs, who is so well known as being in all respects an eminently proper man to elect to the office of Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

"JUDGE LUDLOW.—The public are cautioned to place no reliance upon the anonymous communications, pretended reports of speeches, or alleged expressions of opinion by Judge Ludlow, with which the partisan press now abounds, and also to beware of all *last cards* and *telegrams*."

—We clip the above advertisement from a Democratic contemporary, and republish it without charge, as it tends to shake our faith in a matter which before we gave credence to. It casts a suspicion on the authenticity of Judge Allison's letter. It is a last card, and one which cannot be contradicted, and we may be wrong in treating it as generously as we did. Is it genuine? The warning in our Democratic neighbor looks very much as if it was not. We now doubt it ourselves. It is well for the people to accept with many grains of allowance such publications as come from writers in Europe, which it is impossible to contradict at once. Let Judge Ludlow stand on his own record, and don't call in the aid of foreign travellers to support the sinking ship.

THE SUNDAY NIGHT SERVICES.—In consequence of some strictures having been made relative to the audience attending the meetings at the Chesnut Street Theatre on Sunday evenings, the managers have concluded to allow no more to be held there. The committee in charge of the meetings have determined upon continuing them at the Horticultural Hall, commencing to-morrow evening, when the Rev. Dr. Newton will officiate.

—We are happy to see that our opposition to the *claptrap* species of religion has at last produced the desired effect. In the new place of worship, without the surroundings of the theatre, we may hope for some genuine religion; and not the sensational order of services which have been occurring at the building on Chesnut street.

AN ELOQUENT ORATION.—We publish on our third page to-day a full report of the able address of Hon. R. Stockett Matthews, of Baltimore. It was delivered last night to an enthusiastic and crowded audience in National Hall. It is strong, eloquent, and logical, and well deserved the cheers with which it was greeted.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD AND SECESSION.—*Judge Sharswood is a life-long and conscientious believer in the doctrine of secession.* We do not say this for partisan purposes, but merely as a fact which would not be denied by the Judge himself. He did not actually aid the Rebellionn or was he a traitor, yet for years before the war, or the war was thought of by the people, he declared his conviction that in theory and under our form of Government a State had the right to secede. This is announced in his Commentaries on Blackstone again and again, as every student of that work can testify. Those who vote for him vote for one who is an original secessionist, and who was so consistently, and we believe is so still. Can any loyal man place in power one who held this doctrine? Can any soldier who has fought for the maintenance of the Union vote for one who held and holds that in so doing he crushed by mere force what was a legal right?

A CLAIM TO BE SHERIFF.—Mr. Peter Lyle possesses two qualities in a marked degree, and these are an immense amount of arrogance and a very bad temper. He has no courtesy, and is evidently so passionate as to be utterly unfitted for the important duties of Sheriff. How this modest and courteous gentleman thinks of himself, and speaks of the Republican voters of Philadelphia, we will let him show for himself. His speech to the Convention which nominated him contains the following paragraph:—

"Let us canvass our precincts, and *stop this colonization*. If we stop this *cheating*, the lowest man on our ticket will be elected by from 6000 to 8000 majority. *We were not beaten last year.* I WAS NOT BEATEN. I WAS ELECTED BY A HANDSOME MAJORITY; but *I was counted out*. The right way is not to let those RASCALS do it again."

BRING OUT THE VOTES.—The State of Pennsylvania has a majority of at least 20,000 in favor of the Republican party if the full vote can only be got out, but the danger to which we are subjected, and which, if not counteracted, will lose us the State, arises from the fact that it is much more difficult to bring all our voters to the polls than it is for the Democracy to accomplish that result. There is too genial a sentiment in the Republican ranks in opposition to any determined exertion and personal inconvenience. We are glad to see, however, our fellow Republicans are at last getting aroused, and on every hand we hear the comment from gentlemen:—"I had not intended to vote, but since the Democracy have made it an issue, I *shall* vote the straight Republican ticket." Let every Republican see to those who are apathetic and compel them to come out and exercise the dearest right of an American citizen.

IF YOU WISH to have the greenbacks in your hand turning to waste paper, vote for Judge Sharswood. If you want to have all your property invested in United States notes transferred by a magician's wand into old colored paper, vote for Judge Sharswood. Every vote cast for him is an indirect support of repudiation, should he get the opportunity. Let not only the capitalist, but the laborer who has been saving his wages, think of this before he supports a man whose sympathies are all in favor of such a line of judicial decision.

JUDGE LUDLOW declares Trades Unions to be infamous, oppressive, and denounces them in most unmeasured terms. Let the members of these associations stultify their past record, let them put a blot upon their clear history of manly self-defense, and vote for their enemy and traducer, if they can. He denounces them; with Christian-like resignation, or possibly unmanly pusillanimity, they reward him with their votes. Will they kiss the hand that strikes them?

THE Democrats of Philadelphia claim to be the true friends of the soldiers because they have upon their ticket *three* soldier-candidates. The Republicans, however, have *four* on theirs, namely, Colonel Charles Kleckner, Colonel Elisha W. Davis, Colonel Marshall C. Hong, and Colonel John Clark, as brave soldiers as ever handled a sword.—*Norristown Free Press.*

"REWARD YOUR ENEMIES."—The people of Philadelphia have their votes claimed for Mr Joseph N. Peirsol for City Treasurer entirely on the ground of the scriptural injunction to love and reward your enemies. That gentleman, having done all he could to injure our city, is now to be rewarded by being made City Treasurer. A good opportunity is afforded for the doctrine of the Sermon on the Mount. Let Mr. Peirsol present his own claims for our votes, expressed in his letter on the report of League Island as a Navy Yard:—"I have been informed, and I believe, League Island has been wholly reclaimed from the river Delaware, and is only prevented from overflow by large banks of stone and earth. It is surrounded, except upon one side, by a marsh, and for this cause, as well as from insalubrity, it has been unimproved and unoccupied, except as pasture land, at a moderate rent, since its reclamation. *Thus the gift of the Island would be dear, and still dearer if $2,000,000 were added to the gift towards fitting it for use. The place has only to be visited and seen to demonstrate its unfitness*, and I would humbly suggest a visit by a committee of Congress for the purpose, before so great an outlay is incurred or promised, where performance is impossible."

LONDON GAS.—There is a proposal to amalgamate the thirteen London gas companies into four, assigning to the four separate districts. The companies in the first district, in the year 1866, supplied 2,650,832,000 cubic feet of gas; the second, 2,761,017,000 cubic feet; the third, 1,690,340,551 cubic feet; and the fourth, 1,551,328,000 cubic feet.

QUEEN VICTORIA.—Since the death of the Prince Consort, the Queen has played only sacred music, and that chiefly on the harmonium. The eminent musician who taught her this instrument is now engaged in arranging for it, for her Majesty's use, all the modern oratorios by Costa Schachner, etc. The arrangements are ultimately to be published.

—A new theatre is about to be constructed at Naples, on the spot formerly occupied by the convent of St. Orsolo, and will be called after Donizetti.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"WHAT SHALL I DO WITH JESUS?"

The Third of the Series of Sermons under the auspices of the

Young Men's Christian Association,

Will be preached by

REV. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D.,

on the above subject,

IN HORTICULTURAL HALL,

(The further use of the Chesnut Street Theatre having been withdrawn by the proprietors).

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

After the above services, a Prayer Meeting will be held, conducted by GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., just returned from the great religious services in Chicago. Seats free. All are invited. It

REV. J. F. M'CLELLAND HAVING been appointed Pastor of Trinity M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race, will preach on Sabbath next, 6th inst., at 10½ A. M. No service in the evening. *

REV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PREACH To-morrow Morning and Evening at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH.—The services for the present will be held at ATHLETIC HALL, THIRTEENTH Street, above Jefferson. Preaching To-morrow by the Pastor, Rev. P. S. HENSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

OLD PINE STREET CHURCH, CORner of FOURTH and PINE Streets.—Preaching in the Lecture-room by the Pastor, Rev. R. H. ALLEN, To-morrow at 10½ A. M. Young Men's Prayer Meeting at 7½ P. M. *

EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH.—REV. T. W. SIMPERS will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Communion Services at 3 P. M. *

THE BROAD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, S. E. corner of BROAD and BROWN Streets.—The Rev. ALFRED H. PATTON, of Utica, New York, will preach at this Church, on Sabbath, the 6th instant, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PENN SQUARE CHURCH, BROAD, above Chesnut Street.—The Pastor, Rev. Dr. CROWELL, will preach To-morrow at 10½ and 4 o'clock.

NORTH BROAD STREET U. P. CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Poplar.—Services conducted by the Pastor, Rev. LAFAYETTE MARKS, at the usual hours, 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

CHURCH OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets.—Preaching at 3½ P. M., Rev. Mr. HOWARD. Union Prayer Meeting, Tuesday, 7½ P. M. Cordial invitation to all.

BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, N. THIRD Street, above Girard avenue.—To-morrow, at 10½ A. M., discourse on "The Bible and Vegetarianism," by the Pastor, Rev. JOSEPH METCALFE. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, discourse by Dr. WILLIAM TAYLOR. *

"THE RESURRECTION OF THE BODY."—Two sermons on this subject will be preached on Sunday by the Rector, in the CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, SPRING GARDEN Street, below Broad. Service at 10·30 A. M., and 7·30 P. M. Strangers welcome. *

ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets. Pastor, Rev. THOMAS M. CUNNINGHAM, D. D. Public services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 2½ P. M. 10 5 84t*

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets, Rev. J. W. SCHENCK, Pastor. Service To-morrow at 10½ o'clock morning and 7½ o'clock evening.

REV. A. A. WILLITTS, D. D., will preach in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Sabbath Schools at 2 P. M. *

AIMS IN LIFE.—REV. DR. MARCH will preach on this subject To-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce. All seats free. Young men especially, and the public generally, are cordially invited to attend. *

A SERMON TO CHILDREN WILL be preached Providence permitting, in the WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets by the Rev. WILLIAM P. BREED, D. D., To-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, upon "The Three Brave Boys." *

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. J. WRIGHT, of New Jersey. *

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Services To-morrow by the Pastor elect, Rev. Mr. IJAMS. Communion in the morning, and preaching at 7½ P. M. *

ISAAC B. EVANS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
Naval Stores and Soaps,
NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
10 5 3m PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JUDGE ALLISON'S OPINION

OF

JUDGE LUDLOW.

A letter has been received from Europe from Hon Joseph Allison, in which he says:—

"I have seen the address to JUDGE LUDLOW, so numerously and respectfully signed, and cannot permit myself to doubt the result. You are at liberty say, privately and publicly, THAT I AM FOR HIS RE-ELECTION." 10 4 4t

JUDGE ALLISON'S OPINION

ON

JUDGE LUDLOW.

In 1862 A. D. Boileau was arrested by the United States authorities for treasonable language. Judge Ludlow instructed the Grand Jury to find a true bill against the United States officers, and promised to use all the force of the Court to cause their arrest. Upon hearing this Judge Allison hastened to the Court Room, countermanded the order and gave his opinion of its propriety and loyalty. He said:—

"I would be derelict in my duty as a Judge of this Court, if, by my silence, I might even seem to sanction it, and if, in speaking, I did not place upon it my most emphatic condemnation. * * * * It was unwise because it places this Court in a false position before the country, as anxious for, and of its own motion seeking, a cause of difficulty with the Government, and because the legitimate result of such action is to precipitate a collision between the States and general Government, when such collision should by all proper means and to the last possible extremity be avoided, that the true and constitutional Government of the land may be upheld and strengthened in its fearful struggle with an infamous Rebellion which defies its authority, tramples on its flag, imperils its existence and which has filled the land with lamentation and woe. * * * * I have thus, at some length, gentlemen, expressed my views upon a matter of great public moment; I could not do otherwise, and deal justly with myself as a true and loyal citizen, with the community of which I am a member and an officer, and with my country, which has a right to know, in this the hour of her extreme peril, that as a citizen and magistrate *my personal and official support* shall be given to it."

The inference is natural so far as he was concerned that Judge Allison was determined to place his loyalty on record, but could not answer for his colleague, whose action he reversed. Which is of the most import, the tardy and solicited assent in 1867, or the spontaneous rebuke in 1862?

EIGHTH WARD

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Representative,
EDMUND S. YARD.

Common Council,
JOHN C. MARTIN.

School Directors.
ALEXANDER P. COLESBERRY.
WILLIAM F. JUDSON.
ROBERT N. WILLSON. 10 5 2t

THIRTEENTH WARD

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

ASSEMBLY—SEVENTH DISTRICT.
JAMES SUBERS.
WARD TICKET—COMMON COUNCIL.
ABRAHAM KLINE.
ALDERMAN.
CHARLES M. CARPENTER.
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL ALLEN,
HENRY F. HAYS,
SAMUEL ALLEN,
In place of John Fry, resigned.
JOHN B. GREEN,
D. W. C. MOORE,
In place of Abraham Kline, resigned.
MATTHEW C. BORGIA, [10 5 2t
In place of Abraham Alburger, deceased.

ATTENTION, EIGHTH WARD.—A meeting of the Union Republican citizens of the Eighth Ward will be held at the SCHUYLKILL HOSE HOUSE, LOCUST, above Twelfth, on MONDAY EVENING, 7th inst., to perfect arrangements for the election on Tuesday.

A. J. HARPER, President.
MANUEL N. PHILLIPS, } Secretaries.
STERLING BELL, } 10 5 2t

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$187·92	taking in exchange	U. S.	6s of 1881.
$202·92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$165·42	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$167·92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$154·17	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$154·17	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$80·42	do	do.	5 ℔ cent. 10-40s.
$168·87	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$157·87	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

10 1 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

NEW CROP TEAS.
FINEST QUALITY
OOLONG,
ENGLISH BREAKFAST,
CHULAN ROSE FLAVORED,
IMPERIAL,
YOUNG HYSON, AND
JAPANESE TEAS,
AT PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuthstp] PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPION
CLOTHES-WRINGERS
REDUCED TO $8·50.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10] NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

OFFICES TO LET IN SECOND STORY SEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
CHARLES RHOADS,
10 5 3t No. 36 S. SEVENTH Street.

General Peter Lyle's Speech.

The following is a true copy of General Lyle's speech to the Convention that nominated him, as reported by Mr. McAran, a well-known professional phonographic reporter, and sworn to by him as being correct in every particular:—

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:—I have to ask one grace of you, and that is, not to ask me to make a speech. I can work, but I cannot talk: but I can say that I owe this Convention a debt of gratitude that I never can pay. This is, I think, the first time in the history of the party where they have given the nomination twice by acclamation as they have given me. The work, gentlemen, is just commenced. This is the commencement of it. Let us canvass our precincts and *stop this colonization.* Officers of election, where we are in the minority, should attend the meeting; and the Return Judge, where we have one, should attend the meeting next morning, for there is where the damage is done, particularly where we are in the minority. If we stop this *cheating*, the lowest man on our ticket will be elected by from 6000 to 8000 majority. I have travelled the county over for the last three months. I have met many people in the canvass. I have seen and conversed with many people, and I have failed yet to meet the first man who does not know from one to twenty who have changed their opinions from last year. *We were not beaten last year.* I WAS NOT BEATEN. I WAS ELECTED BY A HANDSOME MAJORITY; but *I was counted out.* The right way is not to let those RASCALS do it again. I can do no more than thank you from my heart for the position in which you have placed me. I will leave nothing undone for the success of the ticket." (Applause.)

C. A. McARAN. [L. S.]

Sworn and subscribed to before me this sixth day of September, A. D. 1867.

WILLIAMS OGLE, Alderman.

League Island.

The following is a letter of Joseph N. Peirsol, Democratic candidate for City Treasurer, to a member of the U. S. Senate:—

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1862.

Sir:—I take the liberty of addressing you upon the subject of the proposed location of the United States Navy Yard at League Island. I have been informed, and I believe, League Island has been wholly reclaimed from the river Delaware, and is only prevented from overflow by large banks of stone and earth. It is surrounded, except upon one side, by a marsh, and for this cause, as well as from insalubrity, it has been unimproved and unoccupied, except as pasture land, at a moderate rent, since its reclamation. The fast land is from six to eight feet below high-water mark at all points, and would cost over a million dollars to level and fit for use as much as will be required for the large purposes projected.

If the object is to erect foundries, the spongy nature of the soil would make it impossible to get a proper foundation for the buildings except at a great cost, nor could a well of sufficient depth be dug for large castings. It could not cost less than two or three million dollars in ship-houses, dry-docks, and other structures now in the old yard, which would have to be abandoned. *Thus the gift of the Island would be dear, and still dearer if $2,000,000 were added to the gift towards fitting it for use.* Most of the ship carpenters employed in the yard now reside in Kensington, nearly eight miles distant from the Island, where they would continue, as Government work is not sufficiently regular or remunerative to induce a permanent removal. The Island is at least five miles from the supply stores of the city. The approaches are as low as the Island itself, and unfit for building purposes, and far distant from hydrants, gas, improved streets, police and railroads.

The place has only to be visited and seen to demonstrate its unfitness, and I would humbly suggest a visit by a committee of Congress for the purpose, before so great an outlay is incurred or promised, where performance is impossible. There are minor objections, which I will not urge. I am as earnest as any Philadelphian in the desire of the location of a first-class yard, but it is my duty, impelled by the same feelings which you have, to state to you, as a public man, it will cost at least *four million dollars* to fit League Island for the least efficiency as compared with the present yard. If you add foundries, etc., that will be an additional expense, which I will not undertake to estimate.

The present yard may be extended for about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and provide all the ground necessary now and hereafter without disturbance or delay. I am ready to give further information. Being personally unknown to you, I refer you to any of the Philadelphia delegation of the House to be assured who I am.

With high respect,

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL.

The Medal Meddle.

Had the Emperor supposed that his pet idea, the Exposition, would have been the cause of so many disputes and so much wrangling among the contestants, there is a probability that he would have abandoned it altogether. Our two great piano-houses, long before the final awards were made, quarrelled as to who was mentioned first or second on the list, and then began the argument which was the greater honor, to get the "first" gold medal or the decoration; until the Boston *Transcript* exclaimed, with Shakespeare, "A plague on both your houses."

Two manufacturers of sewing machines were next in the field, both claiming a gold medal, but both, at the same time, disputing the right of the other to such a prize—one saying that the award was only made for a certain special improvement, the accused in reply declaring that the honor was bestowed on the other party as an inventor or promoter, and not as a manufacturer of the machine which bears his name. But while all this was going on, it seems that a third house silently watched all the proceedings, remained very quiet, and, conscious of its own strength, allowed the two competitors to call each other hard names; and now that the fight is nearly over, and the combatants have spent considerable powder, it comes forth like a lion, places its paw on the bone of contention, and walks off with it victoriously. In other and plainer words, we have seen a copy of the official list of premiums, and find that *the representative of the Grover & Baker Machine* at the Paris Exposition was decorated by the Emperor with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. This will, doubtless, surprise many who have read the statements already published in our papers, and it throws a bomb-shell, as it were, in the camps of the other claimants; but it is a fact, nevertheless, and we are gratified to see the merits and excellent features of the Grover & Baker machine acknowledged abroad, as they have long been at home; for it is a superior machine. We find the following paragraph in the Liverpool *Albion*:—

"There seems to be considerable contradiction among the successful exhibitors as to the awards made in this department. The recipients of the two gold medals severally advertise that theirs is the only gold medal, thus contradicting each other, while all the other prize-holders concur that no gold medal was awarded to any sewing machine whatever. Happily, it is not our duty to decide this knotty question; but, be it as it may, the Grover & Baker sewing machines have received the very highest prize—above all medals—their representative in Paris having been decorated by the Emperor with the Cross of the Legion of Honor."—*Home Journal.*

RECEIVING DAILY,
RECEIVING DAILY,
RECEIVING DAILY,
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS',
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS',
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS',
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MARRIED.

FULLAWAY—THORNE.—On the 29th of September, by the Rev. H. B. Raybold, ENOCH FULLAWAY to JOSEPHINE E., youngest daughter of the late Daniel Thorne, all of this city. No cards.

PLUM—PRICE.—On Wednesday evening, October 2, 1867, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. William Claxton, Mr. LEWIS H. PLUM, of Cincinnati, to Miss ANNIE PRICE, second daughter of Michael Price, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DIED.

EAKIN.—Suddenly, on the 3d instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH C., wife of C. M. Eakin.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, S. E. corner of Thirty-ninth and Chesnut streets, on Saturday afternoon, the 5th instant, at 3½ o'clock. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery.

HEGERMAN.—On the 3d instant, IDA VIRGINIA, daughter of Robert and Sarah Hegerman, aged 9 years 1 month and 2 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, on the Oxford road, half a mile above Frankford, on Sunday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

KOOP.—At Bremen, Germany, on Friday, September 20, after a short illness, SALLIE C. KOOP, wife of Herman Koop, of Brooklyn, L. I., and daughter of Charles E. White, Esq., of Philadelphia.

SMITH.—On the 2d instant, MARY FRANCES, daughter of Mrs. Fannie and the late William Smith, and granddaughter of Alburtes and Mary G. Allen.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, William B. Kehrum, No. 1134 S. Fifth street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—On the 2d instant, Mrs. CATHERINE, relict of the late William C. Smith, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 808 N. Seventh street, on next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

STILES.—On the 1st instant, JACOB STILES, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1014 N. Front street, on First-day, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Evergreen Cemetery.

TEAL.—On the 4th instant, Mr. JOSEPH TEAL, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 767 S. Third street, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Union Cemetery.

IN MEMORIAM.

We are called upon by a sad dispensation of Divine Providence to deplore the death of HENRY BLACK, of this city, after a short but painful illness, at his late residence, No. 442 Diamond street, on the 21st ult., in the sixty-sixth year of his age. Whilst humbly bowing to the dispensation of an all-wise God, who "doeth all things well," his many friends cannot but painfully feel the void so deeply made in the loss of him characterized by so much natural beneficence of heart, and eminent for his many natural virtues. In his short illness he bore all submissively, in humble obedience to the Hand that afflicted him.

But he has passed away from the earth forever. His loving and kind advice, his ready confidence as the faithful friend, are severed from us, and may the example of his life, his eminent social qualities, his kind-heartedness and goodness of disposition, be imitated by us.

Mr. Henry Black was a Past Grand of United States Lodge, No. 34, I. O. of O. F., and was an active working member for over eighteen years. *

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE GREAT WHISKY RAID!

How It Ended Yesterday.

The Distillers Removing Their Stills.

A Meeting of Their Employes.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

When our report of the great raid upon the Richmond stills closed yesterday, we left the raiders upon the premises of John Mooney, at the S. E. corner of Edgmont and Williams streets. In John's innocent-looking cellar a splendid copper still and about twenty hogsheads of mash were unearthed. The copper concern was extricated with great difficulty, and the sides of the mash barrels were caved in, their contents running out and flooding the cellar, from which there was no outlet, to a considerable depth. In the cellar an old tin still was also discovered, but being of little value, it was knocked to pieces and left behind. On the rear of Mooney's lot stood a stable, an examination of which disclosed a subterranean chamber, used as a storehouse for whisky, but empty on this occasion. In the third story of the house, however, a barrel of the vile stuff was found. It was emptied into small kegs and carried down stairs, but during this operation a portion flowed out upon the shed in the rear, and was caught by the whisky people standing around in their hats and gulped down like so much water.

Meanwhile Inspectors Ghegan and Brooks were conducted up into the cupola of the Eighteenth Ward Station House, from which point they were shown the locality of some open fields, near Clearfield street, in which the police knew that stills had been secreted. Accompanied by Deputy Marshal Sharkey, they proceeded thither, and found four stills secreted in a corn-field, and two others hidden away in a lima-bean patch. The two houses near by, and numbered 1008 and 1010 Clearfield street, were also visited. In the latter was found a "worm," a still head, a hose, and other distilling paraphernalia, together with a barrel of whisky. The head of the latter was knocked in, and as the rank concoction flowed out upon the ground, a sorrowing female exclaimed:—"Oh, but you'll get dry yourself for this!" To her simple mind, a thirst for whisky, without the means of slaking it, was the acme of torture. In the rear of these two houses were found two small wooden shanties, from each of which a still and other apparatus were extricated.

At the upper end of Salmon street, adjoining the open lots, another large still was captured, and still another at No. 1834 Clifton street. The rear of the house No. 1624 Richmond street was also explored, three stills being discovered, after considerable trouble on the part of the officers. One of these was carried off, and the others demolished; a like fate befalling a barrel of whisky which had been stowed away.

The wagons had been kept standing at the corner of Williams and Edgmont streets, and to them all the captured stills and other apparatus which was not destroyed were removed. A squad of marines surrounded the vehicles, a number of policemen being likewise present, to forestall any attempt at a rescue of the captured property, which the crowd contemplated with longing eyes. The four wagons being loaded with the spoils of war, and darkness near at hand, Marshal Ellmaker called in his forces, and prepared for a return to the civilized world. The different forces, marine, revenue, and municipal, concentrated at the corner of Richmond and Williams streets, where the wagons were found in line and surrounded by the policemen, deputy marshals, and inspectors, flanked by the marines. But still another capture was on hand, Inspector Ghegan coming up and reporting the discovery of four more establishments near by, on Salmon street. A visit to the outhouses of this locality resulted in the capture of four stills and a barrel of whisky. This completed a list of about thirty stills which were torn out and broken up or carried off—enough whisky-tainted copper being secured to furnish the whole Democratic party with badges.

The curious caravan then started down Richmond street, followed by a large and boisterous crowd, who vented their wrath in the only possible way by hoots and jeers at their vanquishers. No attempt at a disturbance was made until the line reached the corner of Cumberland street. At this point Pat Peoples, whose only still was in one of the wagons, forgot that "discretion was the better part of valor," and forgetting this, was destined to come to grief. He had been somewhat boisterous during the afternoon, and was overheard to threaten vengeance. Pat emerged from a small house just as the wagons were passing and graping a brick, he hurled it at the line, and then started up Cumberland street, as fast as his whiskified legs could carry him. He finally turned into an alley and there fell into the arms of Deputies Sharkey and Lafferty, by whom he was escorted to the line, and placed in charge of Deputy Wippy and a guard of marines. For a time he was quite peaceable, but as the hopeless crowd began to fall off his courage oozed out, and he remarked to Deputy Wippy:—

"I guess I will go back."

Deputy Wippy responded, "I guess not;" and Pat followed his captors to the city, which was reached without further incidents worthy of note.

Quiet reigned in Richmond during the night, to all appearances. But Richmond was, in truth, far from quiet. During the evening a meeting of the employes of the despoiled distillers was held, at which representatives of the latter were present. The situation was discussed, and the men who had been thrown out of employment by the result of the raid were informed where they would find the establishments of their former employers, as soon as they were ready to resume operations. During the night many of the distillers who were not disturbed yesterday were hard at work removing their stills, a large number of which were transported to parts as yet unknown. About half-past 6 o'clock this morning, three wagons loaded down with stills were observed leaving the neighborhood of Salmon and Williams street, each wagon being guarded by three men, while a number of men and women quietly contemplated this melancholy *hegira* from the sidewalks and doorsteps. It is probable that the emigrants will settle down in Holmesburg and Manayunk, and these suburban towns will then come in for a raid.

THE RICHMOND SEIZURES.—John Calverly, it is alleged, was one of the ringleaders in the attack upon the United States Marshals on Thursday last, while endeavoring to seize illicit stills in Port Richmond. He was arrested yesterday afternoon for interfering with the officers in the discharge of their duties. Alderman Sinex held him in $1500 bail to answer. About a quarter of 7 o'clock this morning Policemen H. Cave and Cramer arrested Charles McElvaine, Charles McElwee, and Patrick Carr, at Richmond and Maple streets, on suspicion of larceny. They were driving a furniture car with a copper still and worm in it. When questioned as to how they came in possession of the property, they stated that a man in Bridesburg had purchased it and they were going out to his place. McElvaine's wife is said to be the woman who, on Thursday, while the seizures in Richmond were being made, jumped into a furniture car and threw a still out. The accused were held for a hearing before one of the United States Commissioners.

TILL-TAPPERS.—George W. Wray and George Dunbar went into a public house on Coates street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, yesterday, and helped themselves to the small change in the money-drawer. They then left, and on the street kicked up a row with an officer, who took them into custody. The larceny was discovered after they left the bar-room. Alderman Hutchinson held the accused in $500 bail to answer.

PEDDLING WITHOUT A LICENSE.—James Brisboln and John Donnell hailing from New York city, were arrested in the Twenty-fourth Ward yesterday for peddling without a license. They were taken before Alderman Maule, who held them for a further hearing.

LARCENY CASE.—John Hamilton is the name of an individual who deliberately walked into Hunt's clothing store, on Market street, below Tenth, and helped himself to a pair of pantaloons. He was arrested with the stolen property in his possession. Alderman Jones held him to answer.

RATIFICATION MEETING IN THE FIRST WARD.—The Union Republicans of the First Ward held a large and enthusiastic meeting last evening at the corner of Moyamensing avenue and Greenwich street. Major L. B. Thomas was made chairman. The following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, The legislative power of our country being vested by the Constitution in a Congress elected by the people, the attempt of Andrew Johnson (the accidental President) to nullify the laws passed by that body are deemed unconstitutional and dangerous to the rights and liberties of a free and enlightened people; therefore be it

Resolved, That the reconstruction measures adopted by Congress meet our cordial approval, and we pledge ourselves to their faithful execution, in order that the Rebel States may be compelled to resume their places in the Union upon such terms as will insure the future peace and safety of our glorious country.

Resolved, That we endorse the whole Union Republican ticket for Judicial, Legislative, City, County, and Ward officers, in all its parts, and in view of the moral effects of its success upon the present disturbed political condition of our country, we earnestly hope for the triumphant election of every one of its candidates.

Resolved, That in the nominees of the Ward ticket we recognize gentlemen of known ability, fully entitled to our support, and competent from experience and education to faithfully represent the interests of the citizens of the First Ward.

Resolved, That it is the privilege as well as the duty of all American freemen to exercise the elective franchise, and he who fails so to do, fails in his duty to his country and his fellow-citizens.

After the reading of the resolutions, the President introduced Colonel William B. Mann, who delivered an address, and was followed by A. Wilson Henszey, Esq., and Hon. Charles O'Neill.

CITY POLITICS—REPUBLICAN MEETINGS THIS EVENING.—This evening is the time appointed for the holding of the second great Republican demonstration in front of the Union League House, on Broad street. It is to be hoped that the weather will be propitious enough to render no postponement necessary. Addresses are to be delivered by the following eminent orators:—Governor J. W. Geary, Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, Hon. H. Bucher Swope, Hon. John M. Bromall, Hon. James H. Campbell, Hon. A. G. Curtin, Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, General J. R. Hawley, of Connecticut, Hon. James Pollock, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, Hon. Roscoe Conkling, of New York, Colonel H. C. Deming, of Connecticut, Hon. Henry D. Moore and others.

Fourth Ward—The Republicans of the Second Division will meet this evening at the southeast corner of Second and Shippen streets.

The Republicans of the Fourth Division will meet at No. 614 South Third street, at 7 o'clock this evening.

Seventh Ward—The Republican Committee of Superintendence will meet at the northeast corner of Twelfth and Lombard streets at 8 o'clock this evening.

Nineteenth Ward—The Republicans of this Ward will hold a mass meeting this evening at the corner of Norris street and Germantown Road. The following popular speakers will be present:—Hon. Morton McMichael, Hon. William D. Kelley, Hon. Wm. B. Mann, Philip S. White, Esq., Moses Dropsie, General Joshua T. Owen, Colonel James Given, Colonel James A. Seibert, Colonel William Nicholson and others.

Twenty-Sixth Ward—The Dubree wing of the Republican Executive Committee will meet at the southwest corner of Thirteenth and Wharton streets, at 7·30 o'clock this evening.

STEALING NEWSPAPERS.—This morning Alderman Pancoast captured a lad named Alonzo Vance, while in the act of stealing newspapers from under the doors of dwellings in the neighborhood of Twenty-second and Mount Vernon streets. He had a basket in his possession, in which he put the stolen papers. The Alderman held the youth in $300 bail to answer.

THE MASS MEETING IN FRONT OF THE UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.—We are requested to say that should the weather be unfavorable for holding the meeting in front of the League House this evening, the meeting will be held in National Hall, Market street, above Twelfth. Professor Jackson has prepared a brilliant display of fireworks for the opening and close of the meeting, should the weather permit.

THE FUNERAL OF GEORGE COOKMAN, ESQ., will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon, from his late residence, No. 1813 Arch street. A number of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which Mr. Cookman was at one time President, assembled at the hall of the Association at half-past 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral exercises.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES of the Jefferson Boys' Grammar School, Sixteenth Section, were held yesterday afternoon. Addresses were delivered by Edward Shippen, Esq., the President of the Board of Control, and by the Rev. William Cathcart and others. Certificates were awarded to about forty distinguished and meritorious pupils.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—William R. Murray has been held in $500 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery. He was arrested by Sergeant Murray. The defendant, it appears, got into a dispute with a lad in Fitzpatrick's auction store yesterday afternoon, and in order to settle difficulties he struck the lad over the head with an umbrella.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad has adopted its winter schedule, and on Monday, October 7, the new time-table will go into effect. There are several delightful little towns on this road, which are readily accessible to the city, and pleasant enough even for winter residences.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—Bernard Coff, yesterday afternoon, was run over by a coal car on Richmond street and seriously injured. He was removed to his residence, No. 1469 Thompson street, where he now lies in a critical condition.

ONE OF THE PLEASANTEST HOUSES FOR Boarding I have met with is No. 1216 CHESNUT Street. The rooms large, airy, and well adapted for comfort and convenience. 1t*

FINANCIAL.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF
HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
who may wish to convert them into the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realized by the exchange.

On 5-20s of 1862, a difference of	$234·33	will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1864,	do.	$189·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1865,	do.	$199·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of July '65,	do	$174·33 will be paid.
On 1881s,	do.	$209·33 will be paid.
On 10-40s,	do.	$64·33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 2d series,	do.	$180·33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 3d series,	do.	$174·33 will be paid.

(For each thousand exchanged.) [10 1 1m5p

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THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC
(NOT A WHISKY PREPARATION)
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!
Resulting from any Cause Whatever
H
PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM
INDUCED BY
SEVERE HARDSHIPS,
EXPOSURE
FEVERS,
OR
DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE ADULT OR YOUTH,
Will find this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for its almost miraculous effects.
O
DYSPEPSIA.
And Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
This Bitters has performed more Cures, gives better Satisfaction, has more Testimony, has more Respectable People to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.
O
We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and
WILL PAY $1000
To any one who will produce a certificate publish by us that is not genuine.
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
AND
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.
F
Observe the following Symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirit
L
REMEMBER
That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

Hon. George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:—
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.
I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good Tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD.
Principal Office, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
A
[From the Rev. E. D. Fendell, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.]
I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility, or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.
Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.
[From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]
From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.
[From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.]
Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, especially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.
Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
966 Hutchinson street, Philadelphia.
N
[From A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Culturist, No. 2 North Sixth Street.]
PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1865.
Some eighteen months since, I was a severe sufferer from dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.
After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.
The result was a complete removal of all distressing symptoms after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life: the good effects of the Bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.
I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by it. I find great benefit from the use of a bottle in the spring and fall. They not only create a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach by strengthening its digestive powers.
If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who suffer from Dyspepsia to give your Bitters a trial (when it, I feel confident, will give them relief) it is at your service.
Yours truly, A. M. SPANGLER.
Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks county, Pa., was cured of Dyspepsia of twenty years' standing.
Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia;
Rev. Thomas Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church;
Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Pa.;
These gentlemen express, in the strongest terms their favorable opinion of this Bitters.
D
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.
Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, by express.
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For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

THIRD EDITION

THE CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY

Attorney-General Stanbery Advises the Production of the Boys in Court—The Argument Postponed to Next Saturday—An Appeal to the United States Supreme Court to be Taken.

In the Quarter Sessions this morning, Judges Ludlow, Brewster, and Pierce on the bench, the matter of the Commonwealth vs. Commodore Selfridge, was again brought before the public. It will be remembered that on last Saturday the argument on the rules to show cause why the Commodore should not be attached for contempt, in refusing to obey the orders of the Court, contained in the writ of habeas corpus for the production of the boys Gormley and Kelly, was continued over until to-day at the request of Mr. Valentine, who represented Attorney-General Stanbery.

The request then was for time, in order that the Attorney-General, to whom the matter was then recently submitted, should have opportunity fully to investigate the subject, and properly to counsel the United States officials as to the course they should pursue. In the meantime it was expected by all that the great question of jurisdiction, which lies behind all these proceedings, and which it is very important to set right, would to-day be discussed thoroughly, and therefore this morning the court-room was crowded. But the case took a turn that was entirely unexpected. When the case was called by Judge Pierce, Mr. Valentine stepped forward and said:—

"May it please your Honors, this case has assumed such a shape that I suppose much cannot be said in it this morning. The Commandant has received a despatch from the Secretary of the Navy, stating that the Attorney-General had given it as his opinion that the boy Gormley should be produced in Court, and ordering him to act in accordance with the Attorney-General's views. And he has produced the boy, who is now in Court."

The Court then mentioned the matter of the rule to show cause why the Commodore should not be attached. He had refused obedience to the mandate of the Court in not complying with the order of the writ. The matter had been pushed by counsel on the opposite side, and the continuance from last Saturday had been granted with the understanding that the Commodore would to-day make his appearance in Court.

Mr. Valentine replied that he, by the request of the Attorney-General, was acting for and representing the Commodore. Mr. Valentine then asked leave of the Court to amend the return made by the Commodore to the writ of habeas corpus, in such manner that when the matter comes up it will be fully heard by this Court, and, in the event of the discharge of Gormley, an appeal could be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

At the suggestion of Mr. O'Byrne, who represents Gormley, Mr. Valentine assured the Court that the boy would be kept in this jurisdiction.

The Court then continued the matter over until next Saturday.

Judge Pierce then called up the case of Michael Kelly, which is similar to that of Gormley.

Mr. Valentine asked leave to amend the return to the writ in this case also. The Judge said the first matter to be disposed of in this case was the rule to show cause why the Commodore should not be attached for contempt.

Mr. Valentine said he hoped this matter would also be continued, as the other had. Kelly had not been produced in Court for this reason:—When the Commodore received the despatch ordering him to produce Gormley, he immediately telegraphed back to Washington to know what was to be done in reference to the others for whom writs of habeas corpus had issued, and to that telegram no reply had yet been received.

Mr. Hirst, representing Kelly, read an affidavit of the service of notice of the rule upon the Commodore, and declined to say anything until he heard from the other side.

Mr. Valentine replied that Mr. Hirst need not have troubled himself to the extent of reading the affidavit, as the service of the notice was not doubted. But he would remind Mr. Hirst of the promptness of Commodore Selfridge to meet every point in this case, and his earnest desire to do his full duty; and he hoped the court would grant him indulgence in this as well as the other case.

Judge Pierce said that when the rules were granted last Saturday, though the Commodore avowed no disrespect to the Court, yet he had refused to do as ordered by the process of this Court, and rules were issued to decide the question of contempt. But now he appeared before the Court in an entirely different aspect, and by submitting himself entirely to the Court, showed himself desirous of doing what was right.

The Court consented to grant a continuance until next Saturday, as in Gormley's case.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Pierce.—A great portion of the morning was taken up in the hearing of evidence as to the good characters of persons convicted of offenses during the week, which evidence was in mitigation of the sentences.

Smith and Donelly, who were convicted of a charge of assaulting the watchman of a brewery, were ordered to pay a fine of ten dollars, and the costs, each.

JEFF. DAVIS' TRIAL.

Speculations About the Trial of Davis—How It Will Proceed—The Chief Justice the Responsible Party—"What Will He Do with It?"

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 2.—Though the Circuit Court is in session here, and many cases of vast importance are to be tried, and though political matters involving the gravest interests of the State are daily transpiring, still the anxious and all-pervading topic of the day is the Davis trial.

This is discussed with an eagerness and a fervor that plainly indicate the feeling and sentiment here in relation to the great national trial—than which that of Booth, the national assassin, and the other conspirators, including John B. Surratt, sinks into comparative insignificance. The speculations and probable results indulged in would be too tedious to relate; and as they are no more nor less than the anxieties, hopes, and fears of a misguided and unfortunately misled people, would be scarcely worth perusal by your readers.

The main points, however, may be of interest. Many are foolish enough to suppose that Davis will never be brought to trial; others indulge the expectation of his release by special pardon from the President, while numbers think the Rebel chief never intended to place himself at the bar of injured and insulted justice to answer the important national charges that will be brought against him. Another class there is that say Jeff. Davis is safe in Canada under the protecting folds of the British flag, as are Mason, Benjamin, and a host of other Rebels whose lives are forfeited by their treason.

This class, who can be called Union men of the order of Botts and others who were neutral during the war, rather think the Rebel chief will slip his straw bail and leave his volunteer bondsmen to foot the bill of his recognizance to Uncle Sam. Indeed, some go so far as to assert that arrangements have been already made and contracts entered into to place Jeff. beyond the reach of loyal hands who may bring him to justice, or aspiring volunteer friends who might possibly, in a strait, shield him from the rigorous demands of an indignant people.

These are all, however, mere speculations, according to the feelings, passions or prejudices of the parties expressing them, and have no other foundation whatever. The question, as I telegraphed you, of his trial, has been definitely settled, and in this way, at least, the nation will be satisfied. Whether this trial will be a farce, or whether it will be merely a renewal of the straw bail, or even whether the arch-traitor will be convicted and sentenced as his crimes demand, are all questions that time and events must decide.

One thing is settled and certain, that Davis will arrive in this city, the former seat of his temporary government, on November 1; he will take the identical rooms at the Spottswood Hotel previously occupied by him, Nos 121 and 122—the same afterwards occupied by General Grant and subsequently by no less a personage than Andrew Johnson, with Wm. H. Seward, which is quite a remarkable coincidence, both being Presidents under remarkable and peculiar circumstances.

The next question that suggests itself is, will the trial take place? This must be decided by Chief Justice Chase, who will also probably be a guest of the Spottswood, for he has expressed his intention of presiding at the national trial. Now the fall term of the November Court commences here on the 1st. The Chief Justice will be here; he will open the Court; Davis will be present; the case will be called; counsel for defense will demand trial; the Government, under instructions, will plead not ready; counsel will steadily plead for trial, and, unless the Chief Justice rules differently, a *nolle prosequi* will be entered and obtained, or the final discharge of the national prisoner will be effected.

This ends the speculation on this grave and national subject, and the whole resolves itself simply into the question:—Has Chase the moral courage to try Davis, or will he endeavor to make capital for the next Presidency by releasing the national prisoner on his straw bail, or effectually discharge him on the *nolle prosequi* that will be entered by his counsel? Here rests the whole question of the great Davis trial, which the nation at large demands to be answered by the presiding Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the meantime the officers of the United States Circuit Court are arranging the preliminaries for the trial of Jefferson Davis on the 1st of November.—*N. Y. Herald.*

HORSE-CAR CASUALTY.

Frightful Horse-Car Accident in Brooklyn—A Passenger Car Breaks Loose on a Down Grade, and is Terribly Shattered in the Final Collision—A Lady Killed—Other Passengers Severely Injured.

A young lady met her death and several persons were more or less cut and bruised, yesterday morning, by one of those accidents which not unfrequently happen to horse cars which pass down steep grades with heavy loads. The accident yesterday morning occurred on car No. 14 of the Fifth avenue and Atlantic street line. It was passing down Atlantic street towards the ferry with thirty-seven passengers, part of whom were ladies, and in consequence of the heavy load considerable force had to be used on the brake to check its speed.

When reaching the corner of Hicks street, however, the brake gave way, and the car being entirely loose, its motion became very rapid. The conductor tried in vain to check its progress with the brake on the rear platform, and called upon the passengers to assist him. All the strength they could apply did not have the least effect, and it is believed that, as well as the forward brake, had broken or was out of order. The passengers soon became thoroughly aware of their perilous position, and the greater the velocity of the car the more terrified they became. The horses were not at first detached, and the car ran upon their heels, causing them to kick and dash forward in a frightful manner.

Ultimately they became loosened, probably through their kicking and plunging, and the car, uncontrolled, went down the grade faster than steam could have taken it. Some of the passengers jumped from the platform, some clung to the car with a tenacity only possible when death seemed to them inevitable, while others shrieked to the top of their voices. Those who jumped from the car were the least fortunate. A young lady named Miss Emma Leiding, residing in Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, was among several who jumped off. The motion of the car was so great that she was thrown violently upon the cobble stones and sustained a fracture of the skull. She was picked up, and died while being conveyed to the Long Island College Hospital, which is but a short distance from the scene of the accident.

Others who jumped off were badly bruised, but not seriously injured. The car was but a few seconds in reaching the foot of the hill, a distance of about six blocks. The track at this point passes from Atlantic into Furman street, but the car was going with too great force to follow it and ran off, striking an awning-post on the opposite side of the street, which it smashed to splinters, and then landed upon the sidewalk, throwing the passengers in a promiscuous heap upon the floor, the platform, and the street.

Doubtless a greater number would have been killed outright or fatally injured but for the fact that the crowd in the car was so great that it was almost impossible for them to move. One man had his hand terribly cut, and several others were bruised, but they all considered themselves extremely fortunate to escape with their lives and without any broken bones. The car was pretty well smashed up. The top was broken off and it was otherwise shattered.—*N. Y. Herald.*

WHAT WILL FOLLOW THE ELECTIONS?

The following speculations are quoted from the Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati *Gazette*:—

At present those who are urging Mr. Johnson to extreme measures are assuring him that the people are with him and will manifest it at the coming contest. From all parts of Ohio letters are pouring in upon him, asserting that the power of the Republicans is broken, that the reaction in his favor is unmistakable, and that the masses are looking to him for vigorous action against the Radicals. The purpose of such letters is evident. They are expected to pave the way to the inauguration of extreme measures. If, through the apathy of Republicans, these States show large opposition gains, the country may look for more marked displays of the President's hate of the Union party than it has yet been allowed to observe. Those voters who become responsible for such gains may also have to answer for the following things:—1. The removal of General Grant from the War Office, and the appointment of a man who can be relied upon by Mr. Johnson in any emergency. 2. The disruption of the present Cabinet, and its reorganization in such a way as to include Southern Rebels, Democrats, and Northern Copperheads; and, further, so as to place the Treasury in the hands of the various combinations which have been seeking to obtain control of its funds ever since Mr. Johnson's defection. To every man interested to any extent in having the credit of the country maintained, this is of quite as much importance as anything connected with the political situation. 3. Congress might check the President in the maddest career, but it could not restore what these political robbers would abstract if only they were left free for a single month. 4. The removal of General Howard, which will be sure to follow any change in the head of the War Department: the wrong which would be done to the country, as well as to the colored people, by such a change as would follow, would not be the worst feature [illegible] such a step. This would have to be sought for [illegible] the use which would then be made of the Bureau to defeat reconstruction in the South. 5. A complete overhauling of the departments here, with a view to get rid of all the radicals, and fill their places with men who, at least, would not take sides with Congress in case of any trouble.

The second section of the Army Appropriation bill, fixing the headquarters of the General of the Army at Washington, contains this clause:—"The General of the Army shall not be removed, suspended, or relieved from command, or assigned to duty elsewhere than at said headquarters, except at his own request, without the previous consent of the Senate." Now, while the intention of this was to prevent Mr. Johnson from depriving General Grant of his office, without consulting the Senate, these friends of the President claim that he can, at any time, order General Grant into military arrest, which would deprive him of his command at once, and that the proposition to "suspend" does not preclude an arrest. Of course, the arrest must be preceded by a cause, and that could easily be found by Mr. Johnson inditing an order to the District Commanders, which General Grant would feel called upon to refuse to transmit. The fact that in Executive circles this matter is a subject of conversation, is of itself significant.

The situation with respect to the October elections is almost an exact counterpart of the position a year ago. Then Mr. Johnson had very nearly matured a plan for preventing the meeting of Congress. The result of the elections frightened him from his purpose. A ringing Union victory is needed again to effect the same result. Then few believed in his revolutionary designs. Now it is a matter of knowledge that he then cherished them. Then the plan was to declare that a body which excluded the representatives of ten States was not a Constitutional Congress, and following that declaration, to recognize the Northern Johnson members, with those who claimed seats from the South, as the National Congress. This identical plan is under consideration again, and through it the President's opposition to Congress may yet take shape. The same men who were waiting a year ago to obtain their seats by such a course on the part of the Executive are waiting and hoping still. The cry of all the Administration papers here, that the oath of the President obliges him to defend the Constitution, has such an end in view. The danger is even greater now than it was twelve months ago. Mr. Johnson has taken several aggressive steps. Unless he takes others, even his supporters will ridicule him as a weak and cowardly man. It is easier to go forward now, to one of his temperament, than to stop and quietly accept defeat.

Avonia Jones.

It is with great regret and unaffected sorrow that we record the death of this distinguished young actress. Avonia Jones died in this city yesterday afternoon, at about 2 o'clock, at her residence, No. 2 Bond street. Her disease was consumption. Her death was sudden and unexpected. She was in this city, on the wing for Cuba, having put aside several engagements for the purpose of recuperating in the South. Avonia Jones was born in Richmond, Virginia, and was the daughter of the Count Joannes and Mrs. Melinda Jones, his wife.

Her first appearance upon the stage was made at the Boston Theatre, under Mr. Thomas Barry's management, in the part of "Parthenia," in *Ingomar*, about ten years ago. Since that time she has played in every part of this country and in Great Britain, and has attained a prominent professional position. Her last appearance in this city was made at the Winter Garden three or four years ago. In London she played two important engagements. Her "Aurora Floyd" made a hit at the Adelphi. She was married some time ago to Gustavus Brooke, whose sad loss—he was drowned in the London—was but recently recorded. We speak but briefly of her now, for the news of her death comes to us very suddenly. She was an actress of real and remarkable ability, and as a woman was most impulsive, generous, and earnest—a sterling and winning character.—*N. Y. Tribune of to-day.*

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 102¾; Reading, 101¾; Canton Company, 44¼; Erie, 65½; Cleveland and Toledo, 128; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 78½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 100; Michigan Central, 109½; do. Southern, 81; New York Central, 121¾; Illinois Central, 122; Cumberland preferred, 81; Virginia Sixes, 48; Missouri Sixes, 104¾; Hudson River, 128½; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 112; do. 1864, 108½; do. 1865, 108¼; Seven-thirties, 108; Ten-forties, 100; Sterling Exchange, 109½; Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 144¼.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Cotton dull at 20 cents. Flour firm; 12000 bbls sold—State, $8·90@11·25; Ohio, $10·70@13·70; Western, $8·90@13·90; Southern, $10·80@14·75; California, $11·50@13·50. Wheat easier; 40,000 bushels sold—spring, $2·32½@2·45; white California, $3. Corn firmer; 36,000 bushels sold: Ohio, 76¼. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $23·62½@23·75. Lard quiet at 14½@14¾.

OUR
SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CXL.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

September.

Monday, 30.—Arrival of the Pho-Enochs Hose of Po-Keepsey on a visit to the Perseverance of this city. The B'hoys are welcomed by a torchlight procession, and attend a Ball at the Horticultural Hall, accompanied by a number of "dead beets."

October.

Tuesday, 1.—Butler and Greeley have a money-tilt. Greeley charges Butler with repudiation, and Butler says he is in favor of repudiating nothing but Greeley.

Wednesday, 2.—Meeting of our Scotch fellow-citizens for the purpose of forming a regiment of Highlanders. The company are not going to get "kilt" until all the money is paid in.

Thursday, 3.—The Democratic Club have some difficulty about opening their new Hall. Rev. Chambers suggests prayer, Alderman McMullen a "jimmy."

Friday, 4.—The Fenians, in New York, *suspend* Miles Sweeney, while the British Government, in Dublin, suspend the Fenians.

Saturday, 5.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor joins the army of "On to Richmond," for the purpose of *putting down* the bad *spirits* in that district.

GRAND POWWOW

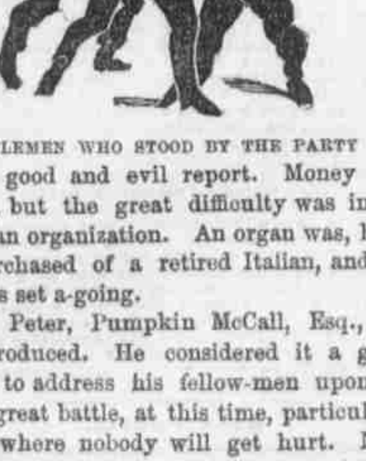
At the New Rooms of the Democratic Association of Pennsylvania!

ALL THE BIRDS OUT IN FULL FEATHER.

This association of the Unterrified took, this week, formal possession of their new Hall, and with their taking took the opportunity to ventilate themselves and squelch the "nigger!" Although the building is to be used after the election for a Burnt Cork Opera House, still a little practising on the boards of some legitimate jokes of that class was not reckoned premature.

Two buildings have been altered and thrown into one, as the two parties of "Coppers" and "Bread-and-butters" have been thrown into one, and, like the building in question, there is but one doorway to enter, and they will both use the same back alley gate for their exit.

Files of the daily papers are kept in the rooms, we are told, and files of the "unwashed" are kept out of the rooms, for this place is only intended for the rank—in title, not in fact. At the ceremony of the opening on Thursday night, the Hall and speakers were filled to their utmost capacity; indeed, we might say, to overflowing—and especially was this so as regards the speakers. Mr. Souwester Megargee, chairman, handed the building over, figuratively speaking, to the Association. In receiving it, the President said it was the happiest moment of his life. The Association originated under peculiar circumstances. Some years ago the State Central Committee was dead broke, but soon they were joined by the three B's. (A voice "What's them?") If I must speak plainly—the Bread and Butter Brigade—and then the Committee was in a way to get funds. The Chairman at that time called to his aid the



GENTLEMEN WHO STOOD BY THE PARTY

through good and evil report. Money was obtained, but the great difficulty was in the want of an organization. An organ was, however, purchased of a retired Italian, and the thing was set a-going.

Peter, Peter, Pumpkin McCall, Esq., was now introduced. He considered it a great pleasure to address his fellow-men upon the eve of a great battle, at this time, particularly a battle where nobody will get hurt. Next Tuesday will be a contest between the friends of constitutional liberty and the tavern-keepers who reside near the polls; but, gentlemen, take my advice, and don't pay a cent more than five cents a glass for your lager. (Cheers, and cries of "We won't! we won't!") The speaker discussed at some length the question involved in negro supremacy, and showed conclusively that if the Republican party succeeded, all of the unmarried Democrats must marry black people. (Immense cheering.) Gentlemen, a fact like this calls for groans, not cheers. I tell you, if our enemies succeed, we must all have the negro for our hotel proprietors, our church-wardens, and our opera singers. (Great cheering.) Gentlemen, facts like these are deplorable. (Cheers.) The oppressed whites of the South, now feeling themselves unequal to the task, call for help from the North. If Congress has the right to force negroes on us and our families, the negroes have a right to force Congress on——well, gentlemen, I don't know what to say; but the consequences will be awful. (Cheers.)

Mr. John C. Bullett was then introduced, and was received with applause. He said he was glad to see so many Democrats as were here to-night, preserved in safety out of the war; he could not tell where they kept themselves the past seven years. Where did they get to when the Republican fever swept over the land during the four years of despotic war? (A voice, "In Fort Lafayette some of 'em!" Cheers and laughter.) Gentlemen, this is no laughing matter. We have heard of the time that tried men's souls. We have passed such a time. Some of our statesmen have been tried that way——(A voice, "Yes, and got out on bail." Laughter.) Gentlemen, this is no laughing matter. The radicals have had everything their own way for some time past, but we'll show them.

This Hall, he said, was to be the home of the Democratic party, and he would now issue the cards for the party, "At Home next Tuesday." (Cries of "That's so.") Nearly one-half of this country is under military dictators, one of them (Pope) whose headquarters were always in the saddle——(A voice, "His hind-quarters, you mean;" laughter and cheers.) Gentlemen, this is no time to laugh. This Pope, he captured 40,000 men, and it was believed he did it just because they belonged to the Democratic party. Where are they now? I am afraid we will never find them. (Cheers.)

He said this Democratic Club was created to cope with the League, and he hoped to see the time when they would have a brown stone front and eight billiard tables instead of four, as the League has. He believed the great Democratic party has as good billiard players in it as the League any day. Mr. Bullett said he was not a very sanguine man at any time, but he believed the Democratic party next Tuesday would——well, he would not say at present what he believed. (Applause.)

Mr. Charles Outgersoll, a Philadelphia lawyer of long standing,

of very long standing, we might add, was next introduced.

He said that, for the last six years, he had been an attentive watcher of affairs, but would be a watcher *no longer*. He now saw that things were all right. The Union League was trembling in its boots. They see in our beautiful building here a rival to their brown stone and French roof. This is the first time for six years that he has seen them "down in the mouth." He hoped the rent for this building was secured; if not, that it be so before Tuesday next. And he retired amid great applause.

The Chairman said he would now read a regret from the Rev. Mr. Chambers, chaplain of the Club:—

> BROAD STREET, Thursday, Oct. 3.
>
> Gentlemen:—I will be unable to attend the dedication of your new house, which I sincerely regret. A Masonic supper in prospect requires all of my attention this evening, to scour up my new regalia for that important event.
>
> Yours in the Democratic bonds, JOHN.

This regret was received with great applause.

The District Attorney of Berks county being present, was then called upon. He urged every one to go to the polls. In his county the Democratic party had always stood firm since the days of Jackson. Many of them were voting for the good old General yet, and he did not blame them. Since this Radicalism had overrun the State, they might as well vote for General Jackson as anybody. He hoped they would secure the rent for this beautiful hall before next Tuesday, as his able colleague had suggested, as after elections of this kind there is so much confusion generally that nothing like collecting money can be done satisfactorily. He said he hailed from Berks county, where they never split tickets. After a collection had been taken up, the meeting adjourned. The speakers, we understand, were all very well pleased with themselves. A motion was introduced into a secret session of the Committee to put "next Tuesday" off for about a week, but it was thought impracticable.

EXCURSIONS.

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC. On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12·30 P. M., stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 10 3 1m

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILmington, Del.—On and after TUESDAY, September 10, the steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave second wharf above Arch Street daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Fare for the round trip........................50 cents
Single ticket........................30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook........................20 cents

For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

FREIGHT FOR WILMINGTON, RECEIVED by steamers FELTON and ARIEL, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., at reduced rates. 10 3 9t

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT.

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,

AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE.

PARIS, July 20, 1867.

I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition First on the list in Class X.

MELINET,
President of the International Jury.
Members of the International Jury.
Georges Kastner, | Ambroise Thomas,
Ed. Hanslick, | F. A. Gevaert,
J. Schiedmayer.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

BLASIUS BROS.,
8 20 tuthstf NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

THE WEBER PIANO

Is pronounced by the First Musicians in the country

THE BEST PIANO MANUFACTURED,

For Immense Power, Sweetness, Brilliancy, and Equality of Tone, Elasticity of Touch, and Durability.

Shoninger Co. New Patent Expression Tremolo

ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

A GREAT INVENTION.

J. A. GETZE,
9 28 1m5p NO. 1102 CHESNUT STREET.

J. E. GOULD

HAS REMOVED
HIS STOCK OF
Steck & Co.'s, and Haines Bro.'s Pianos,
AND
Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs,
TO HIS NEW AND ELEGANT STORE,
No. 923 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 12t North Side, above Ninth.

CHICKERING PIANOS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—The First Premium—Grand Gold Medal—has been awarded to Chickering & Sons for the best Pianos: and also The Grand Decoration and Medal of The Legion of Honor has been conferred upon Mr. Chickering by the hands of the Emperor of France for entire superiority in Piano Fortes over all others exhibited at the Exposition.

W. H. DUTTON,
8 3stf No. 914 CHESNUT St.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. B. KITCHEN, JEWELER,

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REFULLY RE PAIRED.

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [3 21 thsm

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES'

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.

A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 14p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received from Europe an invoice of NOVELTIES, consisting of ANIMALS' HEADS, for halls and dining-rooms; HAT-RACKS of Boar's tusks, and some very curious CLOCKS, of Chamois and Elk horns.

The above is the first invoice of these goods in the country, and are offered at very low prices. 8 26

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices,
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES.
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
9 9 *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF NEW YORK............Wednesday, October 9
CITY OF BOSTON............Saturday, October 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE............Saturday, October 19
CITY OF LONDON............Saturday, October 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON......Wednesday, October 30

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency	
First Cabin........	$100	Steerage........	$30
To London........	105	To London........	35
To Paris........	115	To Paris........	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7§ or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON............CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES............CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, October 15, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Saturday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
9 1 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1075 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, October 19, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.

The STAR OF THE UNION, will leave New Orleans for this port October 19.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1§ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, October 12, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Rail road.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 1§

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LIFE, FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, October 17, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1§ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16§ No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2§

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT—Works on Staten Island. Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street (west side).

This old and well-known Company, the *largest* of its kind in the *world*, and in the forty-ninth year of its existence, is prepared, with the most extensive and improved machinery, to *dye*, *cleanse*, and *finish*, in a manner unequalled, every variety of garment and piece goods.

Garments *cleansed* by our new French process *without* being ripped. 9 17tuths2m

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
1 6§ No. 103 JONES' Alley.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

$94,500

SAVED FROM BURGLARS
IN ONE OF
MARVIN'S SAFES.

See New York Papers of 17th September.

The Burglars were at work during last Saturday Night, and till 3 P. M. Sunday, and failed to secure a dollar.

MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES,
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.
Are Always Dry.
Never Corrode the Iron.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Qualities.

MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall
AND NO. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 19 mwslm

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFES.

Though Scorched, Not Dead.

A FIRE-PROOF TEST

TO BE MADE BETWEEN LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE
AND
EVANS & WATSON'S, WITH THE BOSTON STEAM PATENT.

ALSO,

A Burglar-Proof Test Between Lillie's and all Competitors.

The Above Tests to be Made by Daylight, and to be Fair and Bona Fide.

Whereas, Evans & Watson, Safe-makers, in the city of Philadelphia, did combine and conspire with a certain Boston company to cheat, deceive, and humbug the people of this city and vicinity with a certain fixture which they propose to attach to Fire-proofs; and whereas, they did obtain the aid and countenance of certain officers and gentlemen connected with the Fair at Norristown (through deception, no doubt) to assist in said combination and conspiracy on the Fair ground by a sham burning of Safes which all safe-makers well understand.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, M. C. Sadler, of the city of Philadelphia, do offer and propose to burn one of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes, with one of Evans & Watson's, having the Boston fixture attached, both to be of same size as burned on the Fair grounds, Lillie's Safe to be made with six-inch composition walls, on the principle he makes safes, and the Evans & Watson Safe to be six-inch composition walls, including the Boston attachment, and on the principle of their usual make.

The Safes to be burned at some convenient place in the city of Philadelphia, on the 22d of October next, weather fair, or the first fair day thereafter.

Evans & Watson are hereby notified that they can make and have ready the Safe by that time the best they can make, as abovespecified, and a disinterested committee shall be appointed equally by each party, and in the usual way.

Should Evans & Watson not respond in a reasonable time, then their Safe will be furnished by other parties.

A Burglar Proof test will be made at the same time, or immediately after the Fire Proof test, upon one of Lillie's Burglar Proof Safes as now made.

At this test any safe-maker, any professional safe-blower, or any of the best iron workers, will have the opportunity publicly to operate on the safe in any way practical for the burglar to operate. And any or all the safe-makers are requested to place any of their Burglar Proof Safes along side for a test on equal terms.

The above tests are to be made in the presence of the people, and the public will have every opportunity to see that the tests are fairly made, and to decide according to merit.

M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 639 ARCH street.
Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1867.

P. S.—The particular locality of the test will be announced in due time. [9 28 stuth 10t] M. C. S.

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND
DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5§ NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low.
C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of SAMUEL R. JONES, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JONATHAN ROOKE, Executor, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, October 10, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 252 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
9 26 thstu5t CHARLES GIBBONS, Auditor.

ESTATE OF ANDREW SMITH, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration upon the Estate of ANDREW SMITH, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to

JENNETTE SMITH, Administratrix,
ELM Street, bet. Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh sts.
Or to her Attorney,
ROBERT P. DECHERT,
9 7 s 6t* No. 209 S. FIFTH Street.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER
HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET
8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [8 7 thstu

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT!

BEAUX MEUBLES,
pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements Garnis et Couverts de Tapis.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
EBENISTES,
CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 13me.

SPECIAL CARD.

FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
CABINET MAKERS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
MEUBEL FABRICKANT,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

AVISO.

MEUBLES FINO
EN
EXHIBICION,
in Serie de Cuartos,
COLOCADO
COMO
Salas de recibimiento
y
CUARTOS DE CAMARA. [9 26 2m

WILLIAM WITTFELD,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,
Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia,

Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, comprising:—

SOLID ROSEWOOD,
SOLID WALNUT,
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH,
TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND
COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE,
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS, ETC.,

All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.

N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 8 15 smthsm

FURNITURE.

JOHN A. BAUER & SON
Have now on hand a large assortment of
ELEGANT AND WELL-MADE
FURNITURE,
Which they will sell at greatly reduced prices.
NO. 255 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
9 23 mws37 18t Above Spruce.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE

MODERN ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS
TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VAriety, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.

Merino Underwear for Gents.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
Merino Underwear for Misses.
Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.

All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
3 5 tuths§ No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
5 27§rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

POLITICAL.

DEFENDERS

OF

LIBERTY AND THE CONSTITUTION!

All who fought for the Union; all who love their country; all who revere her Freq Institutions; all who inflexibly insist that Rebels and their traitorous allies shall not mount to power by the treachery of Andrew Johnson, and dominate over the Loyal, the Patriotic, and the Brave, are invited to gather in

MASS MEETING

ON SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5,

AT 8 O'CLOCK,

IN FRONT OF THE

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

To hear the following gallant Soldiers and eminent Statesmen on the duties of the hour:

GOV. JOHN W. GEARY.
HON HENRY WILSON, of Mass.,
HON. H. BUCHER SWOPE,
HON. JOHN M. BROOMALL,
HON. JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine
HON. A. G. CURTIN,
HON. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
GEN, J. R. HAWLEY, of Connecticut,
HON. JAMES POLLOCK,
HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine,
HON. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New York,
COL. H. C. DEMING, of Connecticut,
HON. HENRY D. MOORE,
AND OTHERS.

Soldiers and Patriots! Citizens—native born and naturalized—in THIS CRISIS be true to yourselves be true to the BRAVE HEROES whose bones lie mingled with the soil of the South, from the Rio Grande to the Susquehanna. Be true to your glorious leaders, to your country—our priceless heritage, bequeathed by Revolutionary sires—defended through four years of terrible civil war. This glorious birthright, "The Government of the people, by the people, and for the people," which the great and good Abraham Lincoln sublimely said "should not perish from he earth," is IMPERILLED! The usurpations of that

BOLD, BAD MAN, ANDREW JOHNSON,

Must be arrested. His iniquitous schemes must be crushed; they are the more dangerous because but half revealed, and for the reason that there are credulous men in our midst, (who can only be aroused, when too late, by signal overt acts of crime)—men who, though personally pure, able and influential, are active among his apologists and supporters. Citizens, be not deluded by this. Be vigilant! TRUST NO MAN, however eminent, however pure, however able, with power or office who approves of the acts of Andrew Johnson.

VOTE FOR NO MAN

For any office who approved or extenuated the pernicious doctrines taught by the Buchanans, the Blacks, the Reeds, the Woodwards, the Clymers, the Seymours, the Woods the Vallandighams, and other faithless men of the North, to wit:—

That the secession of a State is a constitutional right; that Federal resistance to rebellion was an outrage; that the war for the Union was a failure; that Government notes were not legal tenders. VOTE FOR NO MAN who gave his support or his sympathy to these MONSTROUS HERESIES, the prolific cause of all our woes. The Republican party, formed of the best men of all parties: the party which saved the life of the nation; the party proven to be true to

LIBERTY AND UNION!

Proven to be true to the CONSTITUTION; the party devoted to all the RIGHTS OF LABOR and all the RIGHTS OF MAN, ask you to forbear from casting a single vote for any man, for any office whatever, who is not the outspoken and determined opponent of the

GUILTY PRESIDENT.

This great party warns you, citizens, that any such vote is aid and comfort to that wily enemy of UNION and PEACE. The Republican party presents to you its selected candidates, and asks your suffrages for each and all of them. Defeat at the polls in our city or our State on Tuesday next would be fatal to the peace of the country.

IN THIS CRISIS!

Citizens, our duty is plain. It is to stand by our party by our Congress, by our Generals, by our leaders, and by our candidates. If we would have a restored Union, continuous peace, concord, and prosperity throughout the entire land—if we would secure the payment of the national debt, principal and interest and thereby maintain American honor inviolate—if we would save our country from the horrors of civil war, anarchy, and possibly from despotism itself, we must act in concert, and defeat at the polls every candidate for office who may, in the remotest degree, act or sympathize with Andrew Johnson and his allies. Remember, that all history shows that the days next succeeding civil wars have been the days of greatest danger to the victors.

CRAFT AND TREACHERY

Have deluded and defrauded many a people of the fruits of their heroism, their sacrifices, and their hard-won victories. Remember, too, the warning words of the immortal JEFFERSON:—

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE!"

10 3 3t By order of the COMMITTEE.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,
HON. M. RUSSELL THAYER.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SHERIFF,
JOSEPH M. COWELL.

REGISTER OF WILLS,
WILLIAM Y. CAMPBELL.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,
RICHARD M. BATTURS.

CITY OFFICERS.

CITY TREASURER,
DAVID JONES.

CITY COMMISSIONER,
BENJAMIN F. URWILER.

SENATE—THIRD DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. BONHAM.

ASSEMBLY.

Dist.
1—DAVID FOY.
2—ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
3—A. M. WALKINSHAW.
4—WILLIAM W. WATT.
5—EDMUND S. YARD.
6—Col. CHARLES KLECKNER.
7—JAMES SUBERS.
8—JAMES V. STOKES.
9—F. W. THOMAS.
10—Col. ELISHA W. DAVIS.
11—CHARLES EAGER.
12—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
13—ENOS C. RENNER.
14—GEORGE T. THORN.
15—JAMES HOLGATE.
16—Col. MARSHALL C. HONG.
17—Col. JOHN CLARK.
18—JAMES N. MARKS.

By order of the Republican City Executive Committee.

WM. R. LEEDS, President.

JOHN L. HILL, ISAAC McBRIDE, } Secretaries. 9 24

UNION REPUBLICAN

STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS,
NO. 1105 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, September 28, 1867.

The Union Republican State Central Committee have made the following appointments for

HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL,

OF NEW JERSEY, WHO WILL SPEAK AT
FRANKFORD, MONDAY, September 30.
MEDIA AND CHESTER, THURSDAY, Oct. 3.
DOWNINGTOWN, FRIDAY, October 4.
PHŒNIXVILLE, SATURDAY, October 5.
WEST CHESTER, MONDAY, Oct. 7. 9 23 7t

Mr. HALL, Speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate, speaks at FRANKFORD, on TUESDAY EVENING, October 1.

NINTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Common Council,
JOHN FAREIRA.
Alderman,
DAVID BEITLER.
School Directors,
JOHN L. YOUNG,
FRANCIS BLACKBURNE.
FRANCIS NEWLAND.
For the unexpired term of Bartholomew W. Beesley, resigned.
SIMEON DILLINGHAM.
For the unexpired term of George Kessler, deceased,
JAMES BOUNDTREE. 9 30 7t

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE

NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE

OF

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.

They are satisfied with a fair business profit.

They sell goods only on their own merits.

They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.

Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.

They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.

All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $525.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.

They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

9 14 2m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [911210

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 14p

THE "EVENING TELEGRAPH" MAY always be found at the Cigar and Periodical Store No. 241 S. FIFTEENTH Street, just below Locust. 9 28 15t

JOHN B. GOUGH,
AT
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
under the auspices of the
"YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,"
WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 9.
Subject:—ELOQUENCE AND ORATORS."
THURSDAY EVENING, October 10,
Subject:—"FACT AND FICTION."

Admission, 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats.

The sale of tickets will commence Monday morning, 7th, at Ashmead's Bookstore, No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.

Established 1844. Incorporated 1855.

THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND BEST ORGANIZED COMMERCIAL COLLEGE IN THE CITY.

PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING, in all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.

PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, COMMERCIAL LAW, BUSINESS FORMS, ETC.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

Students received at any time, and instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. Catalogues furnished gratis on application.

The CRITTENDEN COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC AND BUSINESS MANUEL for sale at the College.

Price, $1·25. 10 2wsm1m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, September 18, 1867. }

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that this Company is now prepared to exchange its Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1, 1867, for the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds of said Company, on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg.

Any further information can be obtained on application at this office.

9 16 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the BEST QUALITIES OF COAL at fair prices.

Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 7, 1867, the Philadelphia Post Office will open at 7·30 A. M., and close at 6·30 P. M. A Night Clerk will be in attendance, for the delivery of letters, from 6·30 P. M. until 7·30 A. M. Entrance on Chesnut street.

10 3 3t HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

A LADY OF UNDOUBTED CHEMICAL skill has recently perfected CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. It positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength, and growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers, and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists. [6 10wsGm

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—The Elixir of Life.—Ponce de Leon and his companions sought in vain for the fabled waters of rejuvenescence amid the orange groves and flowery meads of Florida. It was left for Holloway to discover the true antidotes for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Scrofula, Sore Leg, Ulcers, Burns, Scalds, etc., in his admirable remedies of Pills and Ointment, which astonished the world for upwards of fifty years by their marvellous cures in every type of disease.

Sold by all druggists. 10 3 th s tu6t

PEOPLE DIFFER ON MANY POINTS, BUT ALL AGREE THAT THE "LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING"

"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Is the most	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Reliable Hair	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Restorative	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Ever Introduced	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	to the	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	American	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	People	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	For Restoring	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Gray Hair and	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Preventing	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Baldness.	"Hair Color Restorer"
PRESERVES THE ORIGINAL	COLOR TO OLD AGE	
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Life Prevents	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Growth, the Hair	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	and from	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Beauty, Falling.	"Hair Color Restorer"

No washing or preparation before or after its use; applied by the hand or soft brush.

Only 75 cents a bottle; $8 per dozen. Sold at Dr. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philadelphia, and at the leading Druggists and Dealers in Toilet Articles. 3 2 stuth4p

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $12·00.

FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $10·00.

FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $10 00.

FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $9·00.

BOYS' FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

At very low prices.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

9 17 ½rp ABOVE CHESNUT.

NOW READY,

Gentlemen's and Youths'

BOOTS AND GAITERS

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS for Balls and Parties.

SINGLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.

LIGHT DOUBLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.

FRENCH CORK-SOLED BOOTS, very easy for tender feet.

QUILTED SOLED BOOTS made by hand.

GUM SOLED BOOTS, very durable, and guaranteed to keep the feet dry.

Having fitted the second story of my store for some of my workmen, I am able to make any sort of Boots to order, at very short notice. Fair dealing and a moderate price is my motto. A trial is all I desire.

WM. H. HELWEG,

NO. 535 ARCH STREET,

9 28 stuw3m One door below Sixth.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1867. FALL. 1867

JUST RECEIVED, NEW STYLES

FANCY CASSIMERES

AND COATINGS,

In addition to our unusually large line of goods adapted to

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKINGS.

We call particular attention to a large assortment of very desirable styles

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

Just received from New York auction sales, in addition to the SILVER FOX, DIAMOND, HYDE PARK, and many other leading makes.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH HOUSE,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS. Every one is talking about the Cloaks at IVENS', No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS. Every new style at IVENS', No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS. Immense bargains at IVENS',

9 21 1m No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY:

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867

FUR HOUSE,

(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.

All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,

9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

INTERNAL REVENUE

REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE AT THE

PRINCIPAL AGENCY,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

7 29 tf JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.

Repairing promptly attended to.

STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 25 2m8p

831. CHARLES L HALE, 831.

(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)

NO. 831 ARCH STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES. [9 23 2m8p

UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGEBOAT.

OFFICE U. S. ENGINEER AGENCY, No. 7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK CITY, September 19, 1867. }

The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work the first of the two Dredgeboats (authorized by joint resolution of Congress approved March 29, 1867) for improving the mouth of the Mississippi river, in accordance with models, drawings, and specifications visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredgeboat to be delivered at such point in the Mississippi river at or below New Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.

The Dredgeboat to be a double-ender, 160 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 22 feet high, measured from the bottom of the keel to the surface of the spar-deck at amidships; to have a screw propeller at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet diameter, driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet diameter, and driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draft to any depth from 14 to 20 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end; and many of the parts to have a strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.

During the construction of the Dredgeboat reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.

The Dredgeboat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone.

Bids which do not cover the entire construction and equipments ready for the sea and for work of the Dredgeboat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered.

No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers, or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredgeboat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.

Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredgeboat," and addressed to the undersigned at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors, that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated, and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers, or some other competent person known to the undersigned.

Proposals will be received till 12 M., on the 12th day of October, 1867, at which time they will be opened. The contract and bond must be signed by the 14th day of October, 1867; work must be actually begun on both hull and machinery by the 20th day of October, 1867; the boat must be completed, ready for sea and for work, and the trials and trial trip had by the 31st day of March, 1868, and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.

Payments will be made as follows:—Forty per cent. of the contract price on launching the boat and completion of the boilers and the cylinders of the three propeller engines, provided all these shall have been duly approved; thirty-five per cent. on approval of the boat after completion of all its parts, ready for sea and for work, by the duly authorized officer or agent of the United States, all the trials and the trial trip having been had, provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with, and the balance on final acceptance at the point of delivery.

Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract in the sum of $25,000 will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties, with the certificate, to be submitted with the bid.

The bids and guarantees must be made out on the printed forms to be had at this office.

Model and detailed drawings can be seen and copies of specifications had at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be seen at the United States Engineer's offices in Philadelphia and Boston.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the Dredgeboat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor so that work may be begun without delay on account of preparation of working drawings. M. D. McALESTER.

Brevet Brig-Gen. U. S. A., Maj. of Eng's,
In charge of improvement, mouth of Mississippi river. 9 23 12t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 18 STATE STREET, NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1867. }

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 WASHINGTON Street, New York city, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage:—

21,621	Woollen blankets.
7,211	Rubber do.
5,058	Do. Ponchos.
68,455	Pegged Bootees, pairs.
83,125	Hand-sewed Bootees, pairs.
36,360	Hand-sewed Boots, pairs.
31,835	Pegged Boots, pairs.
22,964	Great Coats, horse.
105,992	Do. do. foot.
25,418	Grey Flannel shirts.
69,919	Domet shirts.
134	Unif. coats, Art. Musicians.
824	Jackets, Cav. do.
262	Unif. coats, Engineers.
26	do. do. Ordnance.
316	do. do. Art. Music.
981	do. do. Inft. do.
10,000	Mosquito bars.
226,323	Knapsacks.
3,909	do. straps, sets.
100,201	Haversacks, painted.
236	do. unpainted.
252,511	Canteens.
4,255	Cotton overalls.
1,049,158	Hat Numbers.
19,499	do. Feathers.
1,022	Do. Bugles, Non. Reg.
1,060	Brass Scales, N. C. S., pairs.
4,595½	Brass Scales, Sergeants, pairs.
160	Scale Buttons, prs.
434	Hosp. Stewards Letters U.
437	Hosp. Stewards Letters S.
1,642	Scale slides, pairs.
4,517	Cap Covers.
3,863	Fifes.
362	Rings for Lt. Art. Caps, pairs.
21	Red Hair Plumes.
13,008	Pickaxes.
16,825	do. handles
16,836	Axes, felling.
6,069	do. handles.
16,616	do. slings.
32,597	Hatchets.
24,909	do. handles.
19,242	do. slings.
9,666	Spades.
1,144	Shovels.
5,546	Stove-Pipe, pieces of
2	Camp Color Staffs.
35	Canteen Straps.
66,308	Mess Pans.
26,694	Camp Kettles.
2	Sibley Tents.
47	Wall Tent Flies
3	Marquee Tents.
426	Hospital Tent Poles, sets.
58,548	Stable frocks.
244,632	C. F. drawers.
7,664	Domet do.
15,400	Trowsers, horse.
107,131	Forage caps.
82,274	Unif. hats, untrimmed.
21,396	Do. Inft., trimm'd.
3,078	Do. Cav., trimm'd.
995	Do. Art., trimm'd.
184,836	Great Coat straps.
18,468	Jackets, Cav., privates.
8,285	Unif. coats, Inft., do.
2,859	Do. do. Art., do.
277,413	Hat cords, Inft.
460	do. Hospital Stewards.
144	Eagles for Lt. Art. caps.
8	Tulips, do. do.
227,112	Hat Eagles.
7,426	do. castles.
4,032	Shells and flames.
50,815	Crossed sabres.
42,668	do. cannon.
277,148	Hat bugles.
39,797	do. cords, Cavalry.
30,197	do. do. Artillery.
1,252,664	do. letters.
38	do. Cord and Tassels.
439	Hosp. Stewards Cap Wreaths.
23	Knit Drawers.
500	Unif. Coats, Inft., Boys.
425	Trowsers, foot, B's.
104	Pairs Bootees, do.
190	Shirts, Flannel, do.
759	Grey Blue Great Coats, foot.
74	Trowsers, foot.
136	Trowsers, foot, Grey Blue.
17	Talmas and Hoods
150	Unif. Coats, Art., Kersey.
14	Turbans, Zouave.
963	Wall Tent Poles, sets.
15,808	Common do. do.
10,747	Hospital Tent Pins, large.
12,598	Do. do., small.
278,043	Common do.
8,327	Wall do., large.
2,698	Stoves for Sibley Tents.
108	Stoves for Sibley Tents and Pipe.
37,216	prs. Chevrons.
691,649½	yds. Worsted Lace.
5	Hat Cords, Ord'ce.
48,376	Leather N'k St'ks.
55,912	Scales, Corp'ls and Privates, prs.
51	Iron Pots.
1,310	Machine Sewed bootees, prs.

Also, a quantity of irregular and damaged clothing and equipage. Samples of all can be seen at the depot for ten days prior to the sale, and catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at the depot, No. 400 Washington street.

Terms cash, in Government funds: ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depots. The goods must be removed from the depot within ten days from date of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. G. SAWTELLE.

Bt. Brig.-Gen. and Q'm'r U. S. A. in charge of Depot A. C. and E. 10 4 14t

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.

J. C. FINN & SONS

Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

October 7, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases men's, boys', and youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. [10 3 3t

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

October 10, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [10 5 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.,

On Monday Morning,

October 7, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. 10 1 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.,

On Tuesday Morning,

Oct. 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 2000 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc. [10 2 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

On four months' credit,

On Thursday Morning,

October 10, at 10 o'clock, embracing 1000 packages and lots of fancy and staple articles. [10 3 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning.

October 11, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. 10 5 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

SALE ON MONDAY, Oct. 7, will include,

By order of Heirs—Three-story Brick Store and four Brick Dwellings, S. E. corner of Twenty-fourth and Caldwell streets, below Walnut.

No. 726 Lombard street, three-story Brick Dwelling, with four Dwellings in the rear, running through to Cullen street.

Three-story Brick Dwelling, with back buildings and modern conveniences, No. 1026 Vernon street (above Brown street).

GERMANTOWN—Desirable Building Lot, Morton or Wilson street and Woodbine avenue.

Desirable Building Lot, corner of Woodbine and Willow avenues. [10 5 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET STREET.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

REAL ESTATE.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.

THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, and Four Dwellings in the Rear, No. 726 LOMBARD Street.

On MONDAY, October 7, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, together with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the south side of Lombard street, at the distance of 158 feet eastwardly from the east side of Eighth street, in the Seventh Ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Lombard street 20 feet, and extending in depth, of that width, 96 feet, to Cullen street. Improvements consist of a substantial three-story Brick Dwelling, fronting on Lombard street; three two-story Frame Dwellings in the rear of the same, and a three-story Brick Dwelling fronting on Cullen street.

Subject to two yearly ground rents—one of $30·00 and the other of $33·73.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,

9 21 s3t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

BY ORDER OF HEIRS.

Estate of ROGER McDONALD, deceased.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers.

STORE AND FOUR DWELLINGS, TWENTY-FOURTH Street, below Walnut street.

On MONDAY, October 7, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that certain lot or piece of ground, together with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Beach, now Twenty-fourth street, and the south side of a 20 feet wide street called Caldwell street, between Walnut and Locust streets, in the Eighth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. Containing in front or breadth on said Beach street 20 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width on said 20 feet wide street 110 feet to another 20 feet wide street. Improvements consist of a two-story brick store and dwelling fronting on Twenty-fourth street, and three three-story brick dwellings containing three rooms each, and one three-story brick dwelling containing six rooms, fronting on Caldwell street.

Clear of all incumbrance.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,

9 21 s3t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

SUPERIOR VINEGARS.

GENUINE FRENCH WHITE WINE

AND

PURE OLD CIDER VINEGARS,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

8 14¾ Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,

PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,

GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.

All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.

ALLERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7¾rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

7 21f

WANTED—FOR THE U. S. MARINE Corps, able-bodied MEN. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
4 19 fmw No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of

FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

THURLOW WEED ON MRS. LINCOLN.

An Interesting Explanation and a Bitter Rebuke.

[Mr. Thurlow Weed writes in the New York *Commercial Advertiser* as follows, under the head of *"Outrageous Mendacity,"* which will be read with great interest in connection with a certain pawnbroker's developments concerning Mrs. Lincoln's wardrobe. It will be seen that Mr. Weed confirms our statements of yesterday. —EDITOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

We have never approached a question with half the sorrow that this one awakens. To vindicate, shield, and protect "Heaven's best gift to man" is a grateful duty, while to even reprove, and much more to assail a woman, is painful and, if without a perfect justification, unmanly.

If the American Congress or the American people have failed to meet the pecuniary expectations of Mr. Lincoln's widow, it is because that personage failed, during his life and since his death, to inspire either with respect or confidence. They should not, therefore, be subjected to the reproach, or rest under the imputation, of ingratitude. Had Mrs. Lincoln, while in power, borne herself becomingly, the suggestion of a Lincoln fund, by voluntary contributions, would have been promptly responded to. The national heart was warm. It gushed out in liberal endowments for Grant and Farragut. It would as cheerfully have met the appeal in favor of Mrs. Lincoln, if it had not intuitively closed and chilled.

In her conversations Mrs. Lincoln is represented as bitterly denouncing Secretary Seward, for which, of course, there is no warrant or excuse, for he wrongs no man, and much less is he incapable of injustice, wrong, or even unkindness, to woman.

But we happen to know—the late Caleb B. Smith, then Secretary of the Interior, being our informant—a fact which incensed Mrs. Lincoln against Mr. Seward. The President gave the Prince Napoleon a dinner, for which Mrs. Lincoln sent to the Secretary of the Interior for payment a bill of some $900. This demand, though wholly illegal, coming from the President's wife, embarrassed the Secretary, who called upon the Secretary of State for advice, where he learned that Mr. Seward had also dined the Prince, having the same number of guests, and giving them a duplicate of the dinner at the White House. In fact, Mr. Seward ordered both dinners from the same restaurant, and, by his own bill, knew the cost of each. For what Mr. Seward paid $300, Mrs. Lincoln demanded $900. But whether three or nine hundred, the claim was alike illegal and could not be paid. For this, however, Mrs. Lincoln quarrelled with Secretaries Smith and Seward. This amount, however, was subsequently covered up in a gardener's account, but occasioned scandal, which respect for Mr. Lincoln measurably suppressed.

Though Mr. Lincoln left an estate which enabled his family to live as comfortably as they had ever lived, Congress and the people would have promptly and cheerfully provided munificently for them if Mrs. Lincoln herself, with every advantage that high position gave her, had made friends or inspired respect. And this last exhibition proves how instinctively right the popular estimate of her character was.

The fact for which Mrs. Lincoln seeks large publicity, namely, that she received presents valued at $24,000, is a pregnant and suggestive one—suggestive, at least, of offices and contracts, unless the more charitable construction is reached through the assumption that they were expressions of regard and friendship. But it is not known that the wife of any other President, however estimable, was so loaded with shawls, laces, furs, diamonds, rings, etc.

Mrs. Lincoln's propensity to sell things was manifested early, and before any necessity was foreseen. If our information is reliable, eleven of Mr. Lincoln's new linen shirts were sold almost before the remains, which were shrouded in the twelfth, had started for that "bourne from whence no traveller returns."

Individually, we are obliged to Mrs. Lincoln for an expression of her ill-will. It is pleasant to remember that we were always out of favor in that quarter. And it is equally pleasant to remember that possessed the friendship and confidence of Mr. Lincoln to the last hour of his life, without paying court, as others did, to Mrs. Lincoln, and in spite of her constant efforts to disturb our relations.

This mortifying revelation will go abroad, and, as is natural, the press of Europe will make the most of it, in deprecating the ingratitude of our Government, and the want of liberality in the American people. This consideration alone constrains us to discharge the unpleasant duty of showing that neither the Government nor the people are justly obnoxious to these accusations.

OBITUARY.

Elias Howe, Jr.

Elias Howe, Jr., whose death occurred on Thursday, was universally known as the inventor of the sewing machine, or at least of the principle that first gave practical utility to that now indispensable piece of mechanism.

Mr. Howe was born in Spencer, Mass., in 1819. He lived at home until 1836, working with his father, who was both a farmer and miller, in the day time, and attending the district school in the evening. He subsequently learned the trade of a machinist, and made several experiments in endeavoring to complete a sewing machine. He finished a model and obtained a patent on September 10, 1846. A patent was also taken out in England, from which, however, he realized nothing.

After constructing four machines he visited England, remaining there four years, and returning almost destitute to America. From this time until 1854 he was involved in expensive law suits, when the principal infringers of his patents acknowledged his rights, and arranged to manufacture machines, under licenses from him. Up to 1854 less than 8000 good sewing machines had been manufactured; now the number exceeds 100,000 annually.

Mr. Howe, like all inventors, had a severe struggle with the world—but in the success of his machine soon acquired not only reputation but wealth—and at the time of his death was possessed of a large fortune. He had a royalty upon every machine manufactured in the country, from which he derived an immense income.

The deceased was prominent during the war, and enlisted as a private in Connecticut—by his example stimulating recruiting. He had been sick for a long time previous to his death, and at one time was hardly expected to recover. With skilful medical attendance, however, he became almost convalescent—but another attack of his disease caused his death.

Cholera at St. Louis.

General Sterling Price died recently in St. Louis of cholera, and the epidemic has been raging fearfully in that city of late, it is said, but the reports of the mortality have been suppressed. Upon this point the St. Louis *Republican* of Thursday last says:—

> "A friend of ours at Bloomington, Illinois, has sent us a slip from the *Pantagraph*, of that city, which represents the cholera as raging fearfully at St. Louis. Stories of this kind are set afloat in order to prevent persons from coming here to the Fair next week. It is true there was some cholera here during a portion of last month, but the ravages of the disease have been shamefully exaggerated, as is always the case, nothing like the severity reported having been experienced. For a day or two the cases were quite numerous during the hot weather; but, since the change in the atmosphere, the mortality from that cause has ceased almost or quite altogether, and the disease may now be said to have wholly disappeared. No danger need be apprehended by strangers visiting the city, and we trust none will be deterred from coming next week by croakers in St. Louis or enemies outside."

A Chinese Ceremony.

When the Great Republic left San Francisco for Japan and China (September 3), the city turned out largely to see her off. As she moved away from the wharf her guns startled the whole city with their sharp, deep reports. At this moment the Chinese, who crowded the wharf by thousands, dressed in their holiday attire, flung after the steamer into the Bay of San Francisco thousands on thousands of long slips of bright enamelled yellow and red papers, inscribed with prayers to unknown gods for the vessel that "the great depths of the sea should spare her and all on board, and gentle waves and propitious winds waft her swiftly to her haven in the 'Central Flowery Land.'"

The ceremony was generally regarded like the throwing of an old shoe after one departing on a journey, as something harmless at worst, and possibly calculated to bring good luck.

—Lamartine has returned from his Swiss journey, and is now at Saint Point; his health has benefited considerably by the change of air.

Yield of Gold and Silver.

We learn from a new English volume on mining that in 1865 the principal mineral producing countries of the world yielded 559,587 pounds of gold and four million pounds of silver. Of gold, California and the adjoining mineral districts produced 210,000 pounds; Australia and New Zealand, 191,000; Russia, 69,500; South America, 34,000; Southern Asia, 25,000 of silver; Mexico produced 1,700,000 pounds; the United States, 1,000,000; Peru and Chili, 598,000; and the rest of Europe, including the British Isles, 526,000.

Estimating the value of these metals at present market values, the yield of gold for the year was not far from $125,000,000, and of silver $75,000,000.

BUYING SPECIFICS.—A communication in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, from "A Lady of Certain Age," describes a new dodge for getting timid women to buy "specifics," for effecting nothing, at an enormous cost. The lady went, according to her own account, to a fashionable hairdresser's at a fashionable watering place. While her hair was being combed or cut, the young man in attendance started, asked her if she was aware her hair would be quite grey in three months, applied a magnifying glass, and assured her again that such would be inevitably the result; but, he added kindly, that an immediate application of one of his specifics—specific No. 2—would arrest and prevent this disaster, specific No. 2 costing from 7s. 6d. to a guinea a bottle. While she was still there a very young lady came in. A "still taller and more dignified person" was appointed to operate upon her hair—and nerves—and she was threatened with speedy baldness if she did not apply specific No. 1, price a guinea. In another fashionable hairdresser's shop of the same town, to which, after this experience, our heroine went from laudable curiosity, she and a friend were threatened with precisely similar results—magnifying glasses being, as before, applied to their hair, and pseudo-scientific nonsense talked about it by the young men. The lady adds that these hairdressers' attendants get a fourth of the price of whatever cosmetics of the kind they sell.

NATIONAL UNION

Grocery and Provision Company.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

AT COST.

OFFICE:
NO. 235 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

STORES:
NOS. 608 AND 610 ARCH STREET.

CASH CAPITAL, $30,000.

President,
WHILL. D. HALFMANN.

Secretary and Treasurer,
W. HARRISON EBERLY,
Late First Teller of the First National Bank of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania.

Directors,
WHILL. D. HALFMANN,
W. HARRISON EBERLY,
HARRY W. STONER,
RICHARD M. POPHAM,
GEORGE T. PERRY.

We would respectfully call your attention to our Company, organized for the purpose of selling Groceries and Provisions at Cost Price, to all persons who become members of the Association.

For the accommodation of all classes, we will issue Tickets of Membership as follows:—A Six ($6) Dollar Ticket entitles you to full membership for six months, during which time you get your Groceries and Provisions at Cost Price at any of the Company's Stores in the City. A Ten ($10) Dollar Ticket entitles the holder to the same privileges for one year.

Persons not holding tickets of membership will be required to pay regular retail price for their goods.

This plan of operation is much better for the Working Classes than the Co-operative plan, recently established in New York and elsewhere; there the goods are sold at the regular retail price, and all the benefits derived are in the shape of Dividends, after deducting the expenses, which are necessarily very high. We only require you to pay for your ticket, after which you virtually receive a Dividend every time you make a purchase, as every article is sold at Cost.

It is a well-known fact that there is from 15 to 25 per cent. profit on every dollar expended for Groceries, and for every dollar expended for Provisions, there is a profit of from 30 to 60 per cent.; all of which you save by becoming a member of this Company.

We are fully awake to the fact that every Grocery and Provision Dealer in the City will become our common enemy, and that there will be every effort made on their part to crush the enterprise; nevertheless, we feel confident that the people of Philadelphia will support us in this, the greatest as well as the noblest enterprise ever undertaken in this direction.

Every housekeeper will readily perceive the great advantages arising from becoming a member of this Company, as the amount paid for a yearly membership will be saved in sixty days.

The Company intends opening Stores in every section of the City, in as close proximity to each other as the sale of the tickets will warrant—just as soon as the Company receives a sufficient number of subscribers from any certain neighborhood to justify them in opening a Store, just so soon the Store shall be opened, at which time persons can procure their tickets of membership.

The Company has employed Agents to canvass the city, for the purpose of taking the names of those intending to support the enterprise, and will call on you in a few days. In no case are the Agents allowed to receive money for subscriptions, as the money will not be required until the ticket of membership is delivered.

All goods purchased will be delivered if desired.

All tickets will date from the time the first purchase is made.

The Company are fitting up two large and communicating Stores,

NOS. 608 AND 610 ARCH STREET,

Where the public are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock and list of prices. 10 5 3t

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND
NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 5 30 6m

OIL PAINTINGS.

[CARD.]

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

Have the pleasure of announcing that they have leased the Eastern Galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and will open on October 20, for Exhibition and Sale, the finest collection of OIL PAINTINGS they have ever imported, comprising choicest selections from the easels of most distinguished artists:—

O. ACHENBACH,
LEU,
C. BECKER,
C. HUBNER,
KRAUS,
SALENTIN,
AMBERG,
O. MEYER,
MEYER VON BREMEN,
HIDDEMAN,
KAUFFMAN,
O. BECKER,
BORKMAN,
GUTENBOCK,
A. ACHENBACH,
VERBECKHOVEN,
DIAZ,
ADAM,
W. MEYERHEIM,
H. MEYERHEIM,
KLOMBECK,
STEFFECK,
ERDMAN,
VAUTIER,
HOGUET,
RAUPP,
BRAITH,
MELLNER,
ZIMMERMAN,
ALBT,
MARTIN,
BETHKE,
MEIXNER,
BRANDT,
STEFFAN,
REINIGER,
HARTMAN,
ZAHN,
SCHLISINGER,
GEBLER,
EBERT,
And others.

In submitting this collection to public criticism, they refer with confidence to their former importations, as some guarantee of excellence, and can add their assurance that this Gallery will contain more Gems of Art than any of their previous Exhibitions.

819 CHESNUT Street,
10 2 wsm Philadelphia, October, 1867.

CARPETINGS.

519 CHESNUT STREET. 519

FINE CARPETINGS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

WE WILL SELL OUR
AXMINSTERS,
ROYAL WILTONS,
VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLYS,
SUPER INGRAINS,
VENETIANS,

BRUSSELS AND DAMASK

HALL AND STAIR CARPETS,

WITH EXTRA BORDERS,

ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,

IN SHORT,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DESIRABLE

CARPETINGS,

At Greatly Reduced Prices,

With a view to SELLING OFF OUR ENTIRE STOCK, AT OUR RETAIL WAREROOMS,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

Prior to Removal on first of January next,

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
10 1 tuths2mrp NO. 519 CHESNUT ST.

CARPETINGS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LEEDOM & SHAW,
NO. 910 ARCH STREET,
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

We are now opening a full and complete assortment, both Foreign and Domestic, for Fall Sales. 8 27 3mrp

832 CARPETINGS. 832
ARCH STREET.
FALL STOCK NOW OPEN
AT THE
ARCH STREET
CARPET WAREHOUSE
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
NO. 832 ARCH STREET,
9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

HAVE IN STORE A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF

PLAID
CLOAKINGS.

DIAMOND
CLOAKINGS.

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CLOAKINGS.

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VELOUR
CLOAKINGS.

VELVET
CLOAKINGS.

BEAVER
CLOAKINGS.

WHITE
CLOAKINGS.

SCARLET
CLOAKINGS.

HYDE PARK
CLOAKINGS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,
1 11tsmrp PHILADELPHIA.

MARKET
AND
NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD

Magnificent Lyons Silk Velvets,

All the good widths of these rich real FRENCH FABRICS.

Silk and Worsted French Poplins in Golden Browns, Garnets, Modes, Greens, Blues, etc.

RIBBED POPLINS,

Ottomans, Velours, Browns, Golden Browns, Ambers, Greens, Modes, Garnets, Blues, etc.

PLAID POPLINS.

Elegant Extra Large Plaids, new stylish combinations.
Silk Faced Plaids for Misses
Low Priced Wool Plaids.

BLACK POPLINS.

All the grades, $1·00 to $2·50.
Black Poplin Alpacas, 75, 85 cents, and $1·00.
Fine Stock Black Dress Goods.

SHAWL ROOM.

Paisley Long and Square Shawls.
Elegant Broche Long Shawls.
Lupin's Black Thibet Shawls.
Woollen Shawls, finest stock ever offered.

CLOAKINGS.

All the New Plaid Cloakings.
All the New Staples and Fancies. [9 7 stuth

CLOAKS

Of all the New Styles, ready made, or made to order.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT
HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,
At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,
NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,
RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS
10 2 46t] CLOAKS, ETC.,
To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash, and will be sold cheap.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.,

HAVE JUST OPENED:

A new lot of Plaid Poplins, 87½c., $1, $1·12½, and $1·37½.
Silk and Wool Rep Poplins.
Mixed Poplins 60 cents a yard.
Black Alpaca, 28, 45, 50, 56, 65, 75 cents, and $1.
Black Alpaca Poplins, very cheap, 50, 65, and 75 cents.
Black Alpaca Poplins, extra wide and heavy, $1 a yard.
Black, all-wool Delaines, Double width, very cheap.
Black Silks, Black Silks, fine quality.
Just opened, several lots of Linen Goods, from New York, very cheap.
7-4 Power-Loom Table Linens 56 cents.
8-4 Power-Loom Table Linens, 75 cents.
Heavy 8-4 White Table Linens, $1, $1·12½, $1·25.
Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½, 18, 22, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 37½ cents.
Linen Napkins, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, and $3 a dozen.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
A large assortment Blankets, very cheap.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 18, 20, 22, 25, 28, and 31c.
All Wool Flannels, 31, 33, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½ and 69 cents.
Heavy All Wool Shaker Flannels, yard wide, 50, 56 and 62½c.
7-8 and 4-4 Ballard vale Flannels.
Domet Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 40, 45, and 50c.
All Wool Cassimeres, for men's and boys' wear, $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, $1·75 and $1·87½.
Gents' regular made Half Hose, 25 and 33c.
Heavy English Half Hose, full regular made, 38c.
Ladies and Children's Hosiery.
Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, $2, $2·25, $2·50 and $3.
Ladies' Merino Vests, $1, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, $2.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality.
Real Kid Gloves, good quality, $1·25. [9 21 smw tJ1

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.

IMPORTER,
JOBBER, AND
RETAIL DEALER IN

LINEN GOODS

EXCLUSIVELY.

THE LARGEST LINEN STOCK IN THE CITY.
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF LINEN GOODS NOW IN STORE. 9 18 wsm]rp

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

JUST RECEIVED,
The following Goods for Ladies' and Misses' FALL AND WINTER SACKS:
ASTRACHAN CLOTHS, IN BLACK, WHITE AND FANCY.
REAL FRENCH VELVET CLOTHS.
VELOUR CLOTHS.
CHINCHILLA CLOTHS.
WHITNEYS, VELVETEENS.
BLACK BEAVERS.
BLACK TRICOTS.
FROSTED BEAVERS.
WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FANCY CLOTHS [12 wsm5mrp

EVANS & PHIPPS,
N. W. COR. OF TENTH AND ARCH STS,

Just received from New York Auctions
CHEAP AND BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS,
At those low figures that cannot fail to please you.

1 case Granite Poplins, handsome shades, cheap; 1 case Silk Poplins, rich, superb colors, very cheap; 1 case Plain Poplins, all wool, assorted shades; 1 case Plaid Poplins, elegant gay colors, very low; 1 case Plaid Cashmeres, double width, 50c.; 1 case Plaid Cashmere, double width, 40c.; 1 case Mohairs, beautiful fall shades, all colors, from 31¼, 37½, 50, 62½, 75, 87½c. to $1; 1 case All Wool Delaines, variety of shades; 1 case Black Delaines, all prices, very cheap; 4 cases Black Alpacas, from 31¼c. to $1·50; 1 case figured Delaines, splendid new styles, 25c.

THOSE CHEAP BLACK SILKS,
we are selling so low, attract attention.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
A large assortment of New York styles at very low prices, ranging from 50c. to $6·50.

BLANKETS! CHEAP! BLANKETS!
A very large assortment, all sizes and grades, from $1·75, $2·25, $4·75, $5·00, $5·50, $6·00, $7·00, $8·00, $9·00, $10·00, $12·00 to $14·00.

MUSLINS AND FLANNELS AT BARGAINS.
1 case Flannels, 25, 28, 31¼, 33, 37½, 45, 50, 62½ and 75c.; Better Quality for 87½c., 95c., $1·00, $1·12. All the leading makes of Muslins cheaper than any other store in Philadelphia. 1 case Balmoral Skirts, $1·00, $1·50, $2·00 to $2·25.

HEAR WHAT THE LADIES SAY!
Who have the prettiest styles of Calicoes in town?

EVANS & PHIPPS,
9 14stf] CORNER TENTH AND ARCH STS.

BLANKETS.
COUNTERPANES.
TABLE LINENS.

GOOD ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $5·00.
FINE ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $5·50 AND $6·00.
VERY FINE AND LARGE ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $8·00, $10·00, AND $12·00.
JACQUARD SPREADS, HEAVY AND LIGHT, 3 YARDS SQUARE.
MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES, EXTRA SIZE, $8·00.
MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES, VERY FINE, $10·00 TO $15·00.
TABLE LINENS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, IN GREAT VARIETY.

STOKES & WOOD,
3 9s] NO. 702 ARCH STREET.

CLOTH HOUSE.

SNODGRASS & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
COMPLETE STOCK OF
Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS WEAR.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO LADIES' CLOAKINGS AND SACKINGS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 10 1 1mrp

DRY GOODS.

BANKRUPT STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Having purchased a large portion of the above stock, are prepared to offer DECIDED BARGAINS to their customers.
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10 5 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

CLOAKING VELVETS
OF ALL WIDTHS AND GRADES.
A full line at a small advance on auction prices.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10 5 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

ONE DOLLAR FRENCH MERINOES,
ALL GRADES, AT LOW PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10 5 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

TWENTY-FIVE CENT DRESS GOODS.
A splendid line of FALL AND WINTER STYLES at 30 to 25 cents.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10 5 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

ALL-WOOL BLACK
& MOUSSELINE DE LAINES, 37½ CENTS.
Superior to any former lots.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10 5 3t ABOVE WILLOW

ROLLED POPLINS,
IN CHOICE SHADES,
From Friday's Auction Sale.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10 5 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

LONG AND SQUARE
BLANKET SHAWLS,
OF ALL STYLES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10 5 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

BROCHE SHAWLS
FROM LATE AUCTION SALES, NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS,
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10 5 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
PANTALOON STUFFS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [8 24t

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. 8 rp

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

L. KNOWLES & CO.,
NO. 1218 MARKET STREET,
RECEIVERS OF CHOICE [10 2 1mrp
FAMILY FLOUR.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
11] PHILADELPHIA.